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**WOMEN ON JURIES.**

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# The Common Cause OF HUMANITY.

**The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.**

LAW-ABIDING.] ***Societies and Branches in the Union* 524.** [NON-PARTY.

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## Notes and News.

### Our Food Supply.

"The food of life," says *The Nation*, "must be treated in the same way as the food of death." In other words, our food resources, as much as the manufacture of munitions, are in need of organisation. The President of the Board of Agriculture has now appointed a Departmental Committee "to consider and report what steps should be taken, by legislation or otherwise, for the sole purpose of maintaining and, if possible, increasing the present production of food in England and Wales, on the assumption that the war may be prolonged beyond the harvest of 1916." This is a strong Committee presided over by Lord Selborne.

### Women and the Harvest.

Meanwhile, a Suffragist, Miss M. H. Mason, has been working to organise women's labour for harvest work, and the Board of Trade has now taken over the work on the same lines, including in its operations the hay-harvest and agricultural work in general. Women who wish to help in such ways should therefore now apply to their local Labour Exchanges, or to the Secretary, Central Labour Exchange for Women, Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster. It is cheering to note that bread is for the moment a little cheaper, but as our gloomy contemporary, *The Times*, hastens to explain, this must by no means be expected to continue. In regard to meat it is estimated that we must now be content with three-fifths of our ordinary consumption. Many families will reduce that allowance even lower, in order that others whose meat diet consists of a Sunday dinner only, may not be compelled to reduce that one-dinner by the allotted two-fifths!

### The New War Loan.

The object of the new War Loan is, naturally, as Mr. McKenna explained on Monday, to enable "us and our allies to carry on the war to a successful issue." In some sense, it is financially a new enterprise. "This experiment," says a prominent business man, "will show what is the real value of the small investor, and will prove whether there is or is not a large reserve of capital among small people which it is possible to tap." "Small people" in this sense are often women, and the discovery of their "real value" in all senses is certainly a national experiment at the moment!

### Munitions Bill.

Mr. Lloyd George is introducing his "Labour for Munitions Bill" in the House of Commons as we go to press. It is said to be virtually an agreed measure between himself and the trade unions affected, and the scheme on which it is based has been described as "one of the most remarkable in the history of Labour Legislation." We learn from *The Herald* that Mr. Lloyd George "made it daylight clear" to the trade union representatives who attended, at his urgent request, a conference at Whitehall Gardens on Thursday last, that blame for the shortage of suitable amunition "should not be placed upon the shoulders of the men employed in the production of such ammunition." This mare's nest may now be classed with the phantom "war babies" which we note the N.U.W.W. has finally disposed of.

### British Women Married to Aliens.

The two special Committees appointed to decide on claims of enemy aliens to be exempted from deportation, or internment, have now dealt with over 2,000 applications. A very large number of women and children have been repatriated at their own request; but there remain for consideration the many cases of British women married to aliens, and as to them, as the Home Secretary said, "it would be a monstrous thing to turn them, as a matter of course, out of this country." The fate of women who are Germans only because their husbands are Germans, being forced upon their husbands' relatives abroad, has often been cruelly hard. Widows of German or other "enemy husbands," if of British birth, can still receive certificates of naturalisation. It is a great pity that the two committees, each presided over by a judge of the High Court and well equipped from the legal point of view, have no woman member to assist in an inquiry which so largely concerns the interests of women and children.

### The Future of the Race.

Professor Schiller, writing in *The Evening News* on "The Race after the War," says: "I am not among those who fear for the future of the race, and contend that the future generations will be the children of stay-at-homes and slackers. That leaves English mothers out of account, and though the men of the upper classes are being killed, the women are not." This rather seems to imply that the women will, as a matter of course, marry the "slackers" who remain, and so nobly perpetuate the race. We incline to resent this suggestion: it leaves a good deal "out of account." Our hope rather is that large numbers of "stay-at-homes" are not "slackers" at all. There are many reasons why men hold back. Slackness, we hope and believe, is not a very common deterrent. Perhaps, to-day, the line of less resistance rather lies in fighting! "A Munition Maker on Service," writing to *The Times*, says: "Many valuable men are leaving my own works to join the colours from what is actually moral cowardice." His plea is for khaki and "discipline," but he ends "Remember that sneers are painful to bear even when undeserved." These kind of sneers are a form of cruelty which women can and doubtless do take their part in preventing.

# In Parliament.

*Wednesday, June 16th.*

BRITISH FEDERATION FOR THE EMANCIPATION OF SWEATED WOMEN.

THE HOME SECRETARY (Sir J. Simon), in reply to a question by Mr. Ginnell as to the methods of a Society calling itself the "British Federation for the Emancipation of Sweated Women," and the number of sweated women emancipated by it, stated :—

"I am aware that a collector of this institution was prosecuted last August for obstruction, and fined, and the magistrate commented severely on the methods of the institution, whose balance-sheet showed that more than half its receipts were expended on administrative expenses and advertising. The matter is being watched by the police, but I am advised that nothing is known which would justify further criminal proceedings."

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN (RATES OF PAY).

MR. GINNELL asked the Secretary to the Treasury for the text of any circular letter issued by, or with the authority of, the Treasury, fixing the rates of pay to women doing men's work with men's efficiency considerably lower than the rates paid to their male predecessors. MR. MONTAGU gave the following extract :—

(1) For typing, operating duplicating machines and ordinary sorting or routine work, 18s. to 20s. a week, with overtime at the rate of 6d. an hour. (2) For ordinary clerical work, 21s. to 25s. a week, with overtime at the rate of 7d. an hour. (3) For shorthand-typing, 26s. a week, with overtime at the rate of 9d. an hour. (4) For higher clerical and supervising work, 30s. a week, with overtime at the rate of 9d. an hour.

YOUNG GIRLS' EVIDENCE IN COURT.

MR. KING asked the Home Secretary whether he will take steps with a view to the making of rules under the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879, and the Children Act, 1908, by which in every case of proceedings for a sexual offence in respect of a girl under the age of sixteen the court of summary jurisdiction shall be cleared to the full extent allowed by law while the girl is giving evidence, subject to the right of the mother or some other female relative or friend of the girl to be present ; and whether he will communicate with justices' clerks and the police authorities with a view to having the preliminary statements of such girls as regards such offences made privately to women?

SIR JOHN SIMON replied :—

"There is no power to make formal rules for the purpose mentioned in the question, but Section 114 of the Children Act gives the justices power to hear such cases in private, and the Home Office, in a circular issued a few years ago, urged that 'where a girl appears as a witness in a case of the nature now in question she should not be examined without the presence of a woman, either her mother or some relative or friend, and where she is not accompanied by her mother or anyone standing in the place of her mother, it will generally be advisable to utilise the services of a police matron. The Secretary of State considers that in the interests of justice as well as of humanity it is of great importance that every possible means should be taken to lessen the strain inevitably put upon modest girls in such circumstances.' The same considerations apply to the taking of any preliminary statements by the police."

*Thursday, June 17th.*

INFANT MORTALITY.

In reply to questions by MR. KING with regard to infant mortality, the following figures were given :—

ENGLAND AND WALES.

| Period. | Deaths of children under one year. |
|---|---|
| Six months ending March 31st, 1912 ... ... ... | 48,944 |
| " " " " 1913 ... ... | 47,357 |
| " " " " 1914 ... ... | 49,027 |
| " " " " 1915 ... ... | 50,209 |

SCOTLAND.

| | |
|---|---|
| Six months ending March 31st, 1912 ... ... ... | 7,234 |
| " " " " 1913 ... ... | 7,509 |
| " " " " 1914 ... ... | 7,228 |
| " " " " 1915 ... ... | 8,276 |

IRELAND.

| | |
|---|---|
| Six months ended March 31st, 1912 ... ... ... | 4,996 |
| " " " " 1913 ... ... | 4,835 |
| " " " " 1914 ... ... | 4,612 |
| Three months ended Dec. 31st, 1914 ... ... ... | 2,046 |
| Three months ended March 31st, 1915 ... ... | 2,829 |

DANGER FROM WOMEN ALIENS.

MR. MCNEILL, while agreeing that it would be cruel and unjust to intern or repatriate, as a matter of course, all women coming under the description of "hostile origin or association," protested against the idea that women of alien origin should in no case be interned, and said :—

"There is not the slightest doubt that if danger arises in this country from espionage, or from any other activities of aliens, we may apprehend quite as much danger from women as from men. I think, therefore, that in the interests of the country it is quite as important, always having regard to justice and humanity—possibly within the limits as laid down by the right hon. gentleman—that women should be kept under supervision quite as closely as men."

WOMEN TAXI-CAB DRIVERS.

SIR HENRY NORMAN directed the attention of the Home Secretary to the question of women taxi-cab drivers :—

"There are a large number of men of military age driving taxi-cabs, and many of them, no doubt, would be glad to join His Majesty's Forces if they were not persuaded from doing so by their employers, who naturally wish to keep their cabs at work. There are many occupations now open to women which were never open to them before. We have women running lifts; we have postwomen; we have women driving motor vans in London; and we have volunteer women chauffeurs, and they are doing their work in a manner which it is no exaggeration to describe as heroic. We know that many women are most skilled and careful drivers of private motor-cars, and I cannot see why a woman who passes the same examination and is in every respect as well qualified as a man to drive a taxi-cab should not have a licence issued to her at the present time. I raised this point at Question Time, and the late Home Secretary, in replying, said that there were more men with licences than there were cabs to drive at the present time. I venture to think that he was under a misapprehension. I have made such inquiries as were open to me, and in every case I found that there were cabs in the yard which were not being taken out for want of drivers."

SIR J. SIMON promised a statement as to "how the matter stands, as a result of consultation between the Home Office and the Chief Commissioner of Police."

POSITION OF BRITISH WOMEN MARRIED TO ALIENS.

In the course of debate on Supply, SIR JOHN SIMON pleaded the cause of British women married to aliens :—

"I say quite frankly I think it would be a cruel thing if we were to say that as a matter of course and without question every German and every Austrian woman in this country was to be turned out. It would be a cruel thing to do. For consider : many of them are Germans and Austrians because, though British born, they have married German or Austrian husbands, and it would be really a monstrous thing if we were to take women—in some cases young, in some cases old—and simply because they have married Germans or Austrians, should, as a matter of course, turn them out of this country. I do not say there may not be such cases, because you may have a wife of a German or an Austrian who has so far associated herself with her husband's relations and associations and interests and prejudices that it is better that she should be treated as having definitely joined in fact, as she has in theory, his associations rather than maintain her own. But I hope the Committee will agree with me that there are exceptional cases of that sort which must certainly be considered. It is quite a different thing when you are dealing with some other class of women; but the women who are Germans only because they are married to Germans must certainly illustrate the necessity of exception. . . . Therefore the Home Office have, in proper cases, and we shall continue to do so, given certificates of naturalisation to women of British origin and British family whose only reason for being enemy aliens at this time is that they are the widows of German or other enemy husbands."

THE NEED FOR ECONOMY.

In the course of Debate on Supply, MR. SANDERSON urged that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have to do something more than ask members of Parliament to talk to their constituents with regard to economy. He would have to *make* them economise. For instance, if the Chancellor of the Exchequer could see his way to say that motor cars are not to be used except for business, or on national work, it would make people think at once, and bring home to them how essential it is that everybody should save where he can. Anybody living near a main road at Whitsuntide would have seen the enormous number of motor cars that were obviously being used solely for pleasure, and it would have made him think.

SIR ALBERT SPICER considered that the Treasury would do a real service to the country if they prepared a set of popular leaflets on the subject of thrift, touching the various classes of the community. He believed there were an immense number of people only too willing to begin to make a reduction of their expenditure if they could have a clear lead.

EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

MR. J. A. PEASE maintained that it would be far better that children of school age should be placed under one Government Department rather than under several. At present ,the Home Office is responsible for the inspection of one group of children, and the Local Government of another, in addition to the inspections carried on by the Board of Education. He urged that the new Home Secretary would do his utmost to see that local authorities had reasonable and up-to-date by-laws in connection with the employment of children, and that these regulations were satisfactorily carried out.

*[Owing to pressure on our space we have been unable to give a fuller report of the proceedings in Parliament.]*

# WOMEN AND JURY SERVICE.—I.

During the last few years, there has been a growing feeling in this country in favour of women sitting upon juries, and now that so many of our men are engaged in military and naval duties there is an added reason for them to undertake this service. Hitherto, this has been advocated mainly in the interests of their own sex, but at the present time women are eagerly looking out for any opportunity of lightening the burden that is falling upon the men of the nation. In jury service, such an opportunity might well be offered to them and would be gladly taken.

Already, duly qualified women possess the right of voting in municipal affairs, and all parties are agreed as to the advisability of electing women as members of local authorities. They are also serving as borough councillors, Poor Law guardians, inspectors, aldermen, and even mayors—all offices involving much more experience and judgment than is requisite to the average juror—yet there is still an immense amount of prejudice against women being admitted to jury service.

Let us now consider the constituents of a jury. A jury is a body of laymen, selected by lot to ascertain *under the guidance of a judge*, the truth in questions of fact in either civil or criminal law. Their duty is to return a verdict, which is arrived at *by strictly limiting themselves to questions of fact that are proved only by evidence in the course of trial.* They are selected with the qualification that they are resident in the locality within which the crime has been committed or cause of action arisen, so that they bring a certain amount of local knowledge to bear upon the matter, which is by no means to be ignored. What is there in these simple duties that a woman could not perform?

Many of our leading lawyers and judges are greatly in favour of mixed juries. Mr. Cecil Chapman, the Tower Bridge Police Court Magistrate, in his evidence before the Divorce Commission, recently made a very strong pronouncement on this subject. He explained his mixed jury scheme at considerable length. He thought that as divorce dealt with something in the nature of a criminal breach of a special contract, it would be better to send it to a special tribunal, rather than to a county court. "I suggest," he said, "that an income of £150 a year should be the limit for persons resorting to these courts. The empanelling of a jury should be permissive, and the jury should be composed half of men and half of women. That would provide something in the nature of a deterrent." He added, "I have often heard people say that a man would be ashamed to go into court if women were there to listen to what he had done."

Consider, also, the diverting and ridiculous scenes in lawsuits connected with dressmakers and milliners, their bills and impositions, which at present provide amusement for a tittering jury and provoke the witticisms of the Bench! These would not so frequently enliven the monotony of the Law Courts, and furnish material for newspaper articles "pour faire rire," if the jury were selected without distinction of sex.

It is said that female prisoners get off much more leniently at the hands of men than they would do at those of other women. If they are more leniently dealt with by men because they are women, that is a biassed or partial decision, and is therefore a miscarriage of justice.

Most men, even public-spirited ones, intensely dislike being summoned for jury duty, and get out of it whenever they can possibly do so. The participation of women in this part of a citizen's responsibilities would go far to lighten what is often a most onerous tax, coming, as it invariably seems to do, at the most inconvenient times. Another advantage would be, that while practically every man has some business or profession which must, of course, be neglected when he is required for public service, there are thousands of women who have no special occupation, and could easily find time to respond to a summons that at most only comes a few times in a lifetime. Do we not ourselves know numbers of conscientious and capable women who would willingly share the burden of what is, after all, only part of a citizen's duty? Of course, just as certain classes of men are exempt from jury service, certain classes of women would need to be excused as well. Clergy, members of the Government, lawyers, doctors, and naval and military men are exempt; and among women it would be necessary to excuse, for example, nurses and the mothers of young children.

One objection put forward to their serving has been that much of the evidence in the Court-rooms was unfit for women to hear. But with the advent of women lawyers and women jurors, this would be in a great measure modified, and the latter would undoubtedly exercise a wholesome effect on this as well as on other features of the courts. There are some subjects so painful, so full of shame and anguish, that one's first impulse is to let the darkness cover them; but there are brave and noble-minded women who can say, like Mrs. John Stuart Mill: "What others have to bear, you can at least endure to hear of."

In dealing with many terrible cases concerning women and children, it seems as if the wisdom and knowledge of good and earnest women must bring a better and purer element to bear upon these painful subjects. Surely, in these cases, it is unsuitable in an enlightened and philanthropic age, that men *alone* should be allowed to pass judgment and award the punishment!

Before passing on, it may be of interest to relate something quite novel which is now being tried for the first time in a law court. In the past year, 1913, a very interesting social experiment has been started at Cambridge, which, it is to be hoped, will have very far-reaching results. About a score of ladies have formed themselves into a little band affiliated to the National Union of Women Workers, with the object of daily attendance at the town or county police courts. Their immediate aims are:—

1. To give support to women by their presence in court.
2. To help incidentally individual cases.
3. To watch the local administration of the law with regard to women and children.
4. To watch the procedure of the law as it affects women and children.

It is impossible to estimate the comfort and moral support which the presence of one of these lady visitors affords to the female prisoner, who would otherwise not only be examined and sentenced by men alone, but would also often (with the exception of the wardress who would not dare, whatever she might feel, to show any sympathy or kindness) be without any of her own sex in the court during her trial or examination. So far, I am glad to say, these ladies have met with the greatest courtesy and kindness, not only from the presiding magistrates on the Bench, but also from the chief constable and other officials connected with the courts.

I will now finally recapitulate, and quote six excellent reasons for advocating jury service for women (Judge Barthelmy, of Chicago):—

1. That no jury composed exclusively of either sex can be a perfectly balanced organisation.
2. That women should have a share in the framing of the laws which govern them, and assist in the administration of those laws.
3. That miscarriage of justice, such, for instance, as the release of women criminals by exclusively men juries on sentimental grounds, would be *impossible* with mixed juries.
4. That the presence of women in the jury-box would go far to unmask feminine pretence, which often serves to blind and hoodwink exclusively masculine juries.
5. That the sex appeal resorted to by criminal lawyers in certain sorts of cases, would have to be abandoned if there were six men and six women in the jury-box.
6. That the ultimate result of the proposed reform would be the elimination of much legal chicanery and pretence, now common as a result of a one-sided and ill-balanced jury system.

As a general proposition it is wrong that men should be asked to decide cases involving women, without the guiding thought of women to aid them in such cases. It is just as absurd as though juries of women were permitted to try men, giving the latter no representation. Women on juries would change many things for the better. Lawyers must depend on the legitimate facts, and offer sound arguments if they hope to impress mixed juries.

There are certain time-worn objections that are invariably raised whenever there is any proposed innovation in favour of women. We are told that women "want logic," they are "unbalanced," "their moral force is insufficient," their "brains are not heavy enough," they are "emotional," they have "no sense of justice," their "decisions are arrived at not by reasoning power but by intuition," &c. How is it that if all these standards are so necessary for women that the whole series, or indeed any single one of them, has never been considered requisite for men? Does any legal official extol the *logic* of the average male juror?

But truly all these objections are irrelevant and quite beside the mark, they are *not* the qualifications that ever have, or ever will, entitle any person to serve upon a jury. We live in difficult times, and those of us who are interested in social problems see no redress unless women have a voice not only in the making of the laws, but also in their administration.

In a second article, I shall deal with women's jury service in feudal time, and in certain countries where women perform this duty at the present day.

DOROTHY BOSWELL TUCKER.

## NEWS FROM OUR OVERSEAS DOMINIONS.

### SOUTH AFRICA.

The Transvaal.

The National Service Fund for the women and children of Johannesburg has been well started. A street collection on April 17th produced £570; a sacred concert was held on April 11th; and an exhibition of dancing, fancy drill, and patriotic songs filled His Majesty's Theatre on April 24th, the proceeds of both going to help the fund. Various small entertainments, as private theatricals, bridge drives, monthly At Homes, &c., are being got up in the different suburbs, with the same object in view. The organisers of the different schemes as set forth in the programme of the club given a few weeks ago report good progress already.

With regard to the needlework classes for expectant mothers and babies' welcomes, the rooms in the New Market granted by the Municipal Council are already furnished from gifts of various members of the Reform Club, and will be opened from May 4th.

The convener has kindly promised to be herself present in attendance from two till five the first few weeks, and will provide the visitors with tea, and, if necessary, with tram-fares, in addition to cutting out the garments and giving general instruction in the making of them. In addition, two or three trained nurses have offered their services. One of the members of the executive has given a Singers' sewing machine, and the initial outlay has not proved as great as was formerly anticipated.

In South Africa there are no workhouses, and the Poor Relief Board, which takes their place in Johannesburg, has expressed unqualified approval of the institution of these classes for mothers, foreseeing the introduction of a spirit of greater thrift and a higher standard of health in the poorer districts of the town. A leading oculist has also offered his services so many hours a week, and his work will prove most beneficial to the rising generation.

With regard to the third scheme, a Convalescent Home for children, many plans are under discussion, but nothing definite has yet been published.

Two out of three lady candidates, both nominees of the N.C.W.W., were last week elected on the Hospital Board, thus creating a precedent. One of the members of our executive has been elected on the Public Commission on Illicit Liquor selling, a question which touches Johannesburg and the Rand almost more nearly than any other of the present-day social problems.

The last Provincial Synod passed a resolution permitting women to vote at Church elections, although certain canons will have to be revised before they are eligible to sit on vestries.

H. I. F.

## NEWS FROM ABROAD.

### BELGIUM.

The National Committee for Relief in Belgium (Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.) is making an appeal on behalf of the "seven million Belgians who have dared to stay in their native land," and who are now faced with the horrors of slow starvation unless adequate assistance is given. Up till now they have been kept alive by the excellently-organised efforts of a neutral Commission of Relief, under the auspices of the American and Spanish diplomatic representatives in Brussels and London, of which Mr. Herbert Hoover is chairman; but Mr. Hoover has written that unless they get more assistance hundreds of thousands must starve. A British National Committee has therefore been formed to collect the necessary funds, and relief will be distributed by representatives of the neutral Commission, as it is obviously impossible for any British subject to do so.

### DENMARK.

The Danish Union of W.S.S. will meet on July 3rd and 4th. The Union will celebrate the political victory which has accrued to women through the passing of the Constitutional Reform Bill. *Kvindevalgret*, the organ of the Suffrage Societies, predicts in the immediate future that members will transfer their energies to the various political parties with which their sympathies lie.

### HUNGARY.

The Hungarian Men's Union for women's political rights have made a declaration of their opinion that war would be impossible if women had political rights. The Union has lately called together those members who have not gone to the war, consisting for the greater part of elderly scholars and business men, and at a meeting in Budapest, speaker after speaker emphasised their opinion that the women's vote would be the most effective means of preventing war.—From *Rösträtt för Kvinnor*.

## THE INTERNATIONAL HAGUE CONGRESS.

Miss Jane Addams, the well-known Social Reformer, and President of the Women's International Congress which met at The Hague in April, together with Dr. Aletta Jacobs, the President of the Dutch Committee which called the Congress, have now arrived in London after accomplishing their mission as envoys from the Congress.

As women from neutral countries they were delegated to visit Germany and Austria-Hungary, as well as Italy, France, and Switzerland, and in every case they have been received by the Governments of the countries they visited.

In Berlin they were received by Herr von Bethman-Hollweg (Minister of Foreign Affairs and Imperial Chancellor) and Herr von Jagow (Imperial State Secretary for Foreign Affairs), and in Vienna they had an interview with Count Stuergkh and Baron Burian, respectively the Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Dual Empire. Proceeding to Switzerland the envoys saw Signor Motta, President of the Swiss Confederation, and Dr. Hoffman, Minister for Foreign Affairs. In France, Monsieur Viviani, the Prime Minister, and Monsieur Delcassé, Minister for Foreign Affairs, granted them an audience, and in Italy the delegates had an interview with the Pope and Cardinal Gaspari. Miss Addams and Dr. Jacobs also saw Monsieur D'Avignon, the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

## THE WOMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE GUILD AND WAR PROBLEMS.

At the annual Congress of the Women's Co-operative Guild, held at Liverpool, on June 16th, resolutions were passed urging that an international council should be established to decide international disputes, and adding that a system of co-operative industry with the closest international relations, and universal Free Trade would be the best guarantees of permanent peace. The speeches were on the lines of a general advocacy of peace and the democratic control of foreign policy, but there was a strict refusal to allow discussion to turn upon the present war, or to give occasion for misrepresenting the Congress as desiring peace before victory. Miss Margaret Bondfield assured the Congress that working women in Germany were working in the cause of peace, and had told her to deny that their hearts were filled with hate for the people of England.

The Congress also unanimously carried resolutions (1) against any relaxation of the school-age; (2) against the undercutting of men's wages by women workers; (3) in favour of the re-establishment of industry on normal lines by Government after the war. All speakers were emphatic in saying that women must insist on equal payment with men for equal work, in the interest of the men who would return to their employment after the war. There was some criticism of the action of the Post Office in offering lower wages to women substitutes.

## THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND THE STANDARD.

The Executive Committee has addressed the following letter to *The Standard*:—

Sir,—As officers of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies we desire strongly to protest against the use in your paper on Thursday last of documents printed solely for the information of our members and marked "private and confidential." That you use them in support of the views upheld by ourselves, by a majority of the Executive Committee, and as shown last week at Birmingham by the Union as a whole, does not affect our contention that they ought never to have been used at all.

We also strongly protest against the allusion in your leading article to our late colleagues on the Executive Committee as "tools of female agents of the German Government and German-American women from the United States." No more unfounded assertion has probably ever found its way into a newspaper. It is true that a group of our colleagues differed from us upon the interpretation of a resolution adopted at our Council in February as to the best way of promoting mutual understanding and goodwill among nations. They took one line, we took another. We were in a majority, and they resigned. The Council of last week was called to pronounce judgment, and confirmed our views of the wishes of the Union.

But no charge of moral obloquy or mental incapacity has been made by us against our late colleagues, such as would have been called for if there had been even a shadow of truth in the passage just quoted from your article. On the contrary, a resolution was unanimously adopted at the Birmingham Council thanking the retiring members of the Executive Committee for their services to the Union, and especially acknowledging its indebtedness to the late honorary secretaries, Miss K. D. Courtney and Miss C. E. Marshall, for their devoted work.—We are, Sir, yours truly,

Millicent Garrett Fawcett, President.
Helena Auerbach, Hon. Treasurer.
Evelyn M. L. Atkinson, Hon. Secretary.
Ray Strachey, Hon. Parliamentary Secretary.

## Foundations of Patriotism.

An Anthology of Patriotic Prose. Selected by Frederick Page. (pp. 211. Oxford University Press. 2s. net.)

Foundations of National Greatness: A Scheme of Study. Wm. Chas. Braithwaite, B.A., LL.B. (pp. 62. National Adult School Union. 3d.) (Interleaved edition, bound cloth. 1s. net.)

At a time when terrible crimes as well as gallant deeds are being enacted in the name of patriotism, it becomes all thinking men and women both to define for themselves their conception of the term, and to turn again to the writings which record the aspirations of past ages, whose task it was to build upon those foundations of patriotism which are hidden in the mists of antiquity.

Mr. Page's most valuable anthology will help us in this work. It embodies the views of men of many ages and races, from Plato to Lincoln, from Goethe to Hillaire Belloc, and the difficult task of classifying a mass of material under well-chosen headings has been admirably carried out. War as the expression of patriotism claims the opening and closing pages of the book, but we are not allowed to forget that peace also calls for the practice of this virtue. War is sometimes regarded as a necessity if the spirit of self-sacrifice is to be engendered, but "till all the methods have been exhausted by which nature can be brought into the service of man, till society is so organised that every one's capacities have free scope for their development, there is no need to resort to war for a field in which patriotism may display itself." It is well to ponder such utterances, even in the midst of a struggle which is making unexampled calls upon all true patriots. Cardinal Mercier, in his famous Pastoral Letter of December, 1914, writes as follows: "How many may there not be among these young men . . . . who, had they survived, might possibly not have had the resolution to live altogether well, and yet in the impulse of patriotism had the resolution to die so well?" We may glory in the spirit which can face death with so splendid a courage, but let us determine that the sacrifice shall not be made in vain. It has been given to many to advance their ideal by dying for it. It is given to those who remain to see that they advance that ideal still further by living for it.

Then, too, Mr. Page reminds us of that wider conception of love of country which overrides what Thomas Arnold, writing in 1830, termed "exclusive patriotism." "By patriotism," said Ruskin, "I mean not only that you should love your country, as you ought to do that; but that you should also love other people's country." Coleridge had the same idea in mind when he said: "The cosmopolitanism which does not spring out of, and blossom upon, the deep-rooted stem of nationality or patriotism is a spurious or rotten growth." Truly, if we are to keep our patriotism free from that false sentiment which would fain make it impossible for us "to love [our] own country, without hating the natives of other countries," or to "exert the most heroic bravery, the most undaunted resolution, in defending its laws and liberty, without despising all the rest of the world as cowards and poltroons," we must look to the foundations upon which great-spirited men have built up for themselves an ideal love of country, and determine that the stones which we add shall beautify and not deface their handiwork. The war has aroused a desire to learn more about the history of our own and other countries, and to understand something of the complex subject of international relations and of the differing ideals which have led to the present situation. Mr. Braithwaite's little book will serve as a useful introduction to these problems. The suggestions for discussion are well adapted for use in study circles, and the interest of the book is enhanced by copious quotations, which do away with the necessity for access to a large number of other books. Though dealing mainly with the ideals underlying the growth of the British Empire, Mr. Braithwaite also refers to other countries, thus making it easy for the reader to pass on to a wider field of work on similar lines.

The war has shattered many ideals, but those who believe that in internationalism lies the hope of the salvation of the world from future strife, cling more firmly than ever to their faith. Even amidst the feverish activities of life in war-time, it is worth while to pause occasionally to study the conceptions won by our country during its long, historic growth, and to consider what contribution our nation can bring to the service of humanity in the years to come.

M. M. McA.

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A Medical Dictionary for Nurses. Amy E. Pope. (pp. 288. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price 3s. 6d. net.)

This book assumes very extensive knowledge on the part of nurses. It is very comprehensive. It contains many expressions and forms of spelling foreign to English eyes, e.g., "chapt" for "chapped," and many others. In some ways its explanations leave a good deal to be desired, e.g., "cephaloma," which should have been amplified to explain that it is of the consistency of brain substance, not described as just "a soft carcinoma." Nurses in America have a much better standing than nurses have here, they have a far more independent outlook, and are not nearly so much under the thumb of the doctors. This book pre-supposes a wider and more intelligent outlook than is as a rule expected of the ordinary English trained nurse. I think a nurses' library will find the book much used, and the more intelligent of them will want to possess it.

Jane Walker.

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In Dress-Cutting: Theoretical and Practical (pp. 130. E. J. Arnold. 2s. 6d. net.), Mdme. Guerre-Lavigne expounds clearly, with the aid of numerous diagrams, the art of making clothes. Her book is intended for the use of amateurs, but is rather advanced for beginners, though those who already have some knowledge of the subject will find it valuable.

## Books and Pamphlets Received.

The War, Women, and Unemployment. (Published by the Fabian Society. 2d.)

The Grand Assize. By Hugh Carton. (Heinemann. 3s. 6d. net.)

Our Comradeship with the Blessed Dead. By the Rt. Rev. John P. Maud, D.D. (Longmans, Green. 1s. net.)

Minimum Rates in the Tailoring Trade. By R. H. Tawney. (Bell. 3s. 6d. net.)

An Anthology of Patriotic Prose. Selected by Frederick Page. (Humphrey Milford. 2s. net.)

Towards Racial Health. By N. H. March. (Routledge. 3s. 6d. net.)

Painless Childbirth in Twilight Sleep. By Hanna Rion. (W. Laurie. 6s. 6d. net.)

John Bull's Surplus Children. By Denis Crane. (Horace Marshall. 2s. 6d. net.)

Household Management. By E. Eckford and M. Fitzgerald. (Hogg. 2s. 6d. net.)

The War 1914-15. For Boys and Girls. By Elizabeth O'Neill. Vol. 2. (T. C. & E. C. Jack. 1s. 6d. net.)

The Children's Entende Cordiale. By Leslie Mary Oyler. Pictures by George Morrow. (T. C. & E. C. Jack. 1s. net.)

Hyssop—A Novel. By M. T. H. Sadler. (Constable. 6s.)

Millstone. By Harold Begbie. (Constable. 6s.)

Facts for Socialists. (Fabian Society. 2d.)

Economical Nourishing Dishes for Times of Stress, and How to Cook Them. Compiled by Henry B. Amos. (Richard James, 10, Ivy Lane, E.C. 1d.)

Field Hospital and Flying Column. By Violetta Thurstan. (Putnam. 2s. 6d. net.)

Mothercraft. (Part 2.) Course of lectures delivered under the auspices of the National Association for the Prevention of Infant Mortality. (National League for Physical Education and Improvement. 1s. 9d. net.)

The Religious Aspect of the Women's Movement in its Relation to War and Peace—being a Series of Addresses delivered at Meetings held at the Central Hall, Westminster, March 22nd, 1915. (The Collegium, 92, St. George's Square, S.W. 6d.)

Great Possessions. By Laurence Housman. (Press of St. Ethelburga the Virgin, Within Bishopsgate. 6d.)

Sonnets to Poster Artists and Others and Eight Suffrage Sonnets. By Edward Urwick. (Minerva Publishing Co., 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.)


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# Correspondence.

## THE SPECIAL COUNCIL—AND AFTER.

MADAM,—Miss Marshall's letter last week was read by most of us too late to influence our discussions at the Council. Read in the light of those discussions and their results, it does but darken a prospect already sufficiently gloomy for those who care about the National Union. Her language is carefully guarded, and shows her usual diplomatic skill. I could wish it had been a little blunter, but if I have understood her proposal rightly, it amounts to this: She and her colleagues are willing to remain ordinary members of the National Union, provided that they are allowed to transfer to an organisation which they propose to form all that portion of the Union's work and policy which they regard as "controversial," including the Election Fighting Policy, the work of the Women's Interests Sub-Committee and, apparently, all kinds of "vigorous political action."

It is an amazing proposal, and not all Miss Marshall's diplomacy serves to conceal the real contempt for the position of her opponents which inspires it. She regards those of us who refused to let the Union embark on what, for the sake of brevity, I will call the War and Peace propaganda as pusillanimous and time servers, and says to us in effect: "Keep your National Union. Keep its husk. Only let me have the kernel. Go on having your propaganda meetings and your educational campaigns. Make as many friends as you can, and no enemies. Only leave the real work to us who are worthy to do it, because we are willing to face misunderstanding and unpopularity for the sake of truth and progress, and because we prefer sincerity and vitality to an empty and unfruitful unity."

That I think is not a fair statement of the differences between the majority and the minority in the Union. It is full of fallacious assumptions.

In the first place, the contention of those who opposed the Peace and War propaganda was not that the National Union should abstain from all action likely to cause hostility and from any change of policy about which there was sharp division of opinion among its members. Every important change of policy that has taken place during the last few years has been such as to excite hostility and has been hotly opposed by a minority of the Union. But it has been forced through all the same, as much by the votes and influence of that section of the Executive that has retained office as by the section which has resigned. Our National Union Executive has never shown any excessive tenderness for the consciences of minorities, and I shiver to think of the castigation that would have fallen upon any Society or Federation that tried to carry out an election policy of its own at variance with that of the Union as a whole. Miss Marshall and her colleagues are apparently converts to the doctrine of the local autonomy of Societies. I wonder what they would have said to it—a year ago! There are some of us who might be able to contemplate with resignation the handing over of the Election Fighting Policy of the Union to an independent organisation over which we have no control. But what reason is there to suppose that the majority of the Union, which last year showed such determination to repel and to punish a supposed attack upon the policy, are now willing to let it pass out of their hands? It might be filched from them, perhaps, but not, I think, by their consent.

Another fallacy which seems to me implied in Miss Marshall's proposal is that all "progressive" causes hang together, and can best be worked for by the same set of people. It may be true for the moment that the same group of people that desired the Union to undertake Peace and War propaganda have been the mainstay of the Election Fighting Policy, and have guided the councils of the Women's Interest Sub-Committee. But even now there are exceptions. Mr. George Armstrong helped me to fight my losing battle last year, and the latest turn of fortune's wheel finds him still the champion of a minority in the Union. There is not really, as it seems to me, any fundamental connection between the lofty idealism of the pacifist position and the opportunism of an election policy which bases its appeal to the Government quite frankly upon its dread of three-cornered contests, rather than upon the justice of the Suffragist claim. Those of us who look up to Miss Marshall as a leader in matters of Parliamentary strategy, do not necessarily accept her as an expert on economic and social questions such as are dealt with by the Women's Interest Sub-Committee.

We were told at the Council the other day to beware of the path of safety, for it leads to inanition. A caution equally necessary is to beware of attempts to make our Executive or our Union too homogeneous. We all like best to work with people who agree with us, who desire to reach the same ends by the same means, who use the same phraseology and worship the same gods. But it is very bad for us. A Society so composed tends to become a mutually admiring, self-complacent, narrow-minded coterie, out of touch with realities, and with other minds, and therefore unable to shape events or to influence mankind. The more variety of type we have in the Union the better. We shall at times irritate each other, get on each other's nerves, balk each other's plans. But we shall be good for each other, and the chances are that the policy and the activities that emerge out of the dust and friction of our controversies will be suited to the conditions of the world we live in, which is not, after all, a homogeneous world.

We ought to be able to hold together, for we have after all, as Dr. Caird would have said, a unity which transcends our differences in our common devotion to our common aim. Cannot we continue to work together for that; in our separate groups for the other ends for which we care? If the group which Miss Marshall leads insists on leaving us, we shall have no choice but to let them go. It will seem to some of us in the National Union that the spring has gone out of our year, and it takes all seasons to make a year. For my part, as I looked on Thursday at the empty places on the platform, I was reminded of one of Elizabeth Bennett's reasons for accepting Darcy, which was, if I remember right, that she felt sure she would never enjoy quarrelling with anyone else half so well.

ELEANOR F. RATHBONE.

## MISS ASHTON'S RECRUITING SPEECH.

MADAM,—Will you kindly allow space for a personal explanation. I find that my so-called Recruiting Speech has been pretty widely circulated and read, and many comments have been made on the phrase: "This was a necessary war," which appeared in the *Manchester Guardian* report on June 11th, and which I certainly never used. I am sorry I did not read the report of my speech. I admit constant carelessness in this respect. I spoke on a recruiting platform on the definite understanding with the promoters of the meeting that I should not recruit for the Army but would point out England's need to-day of the service of every man and woman, in one form or another, and I cited many forms of national service—Army, Navy, workshop, home, hospital, &c. I also said it was necessary for the Allies to win this war; but as for "a necessary war"! I do not recognise such a thing. War is no more necessary than colliery explosions or railway accidents. It is the failure of human beings to find safe means of carrying on their business, and their failure is more often due to carelessness or greed than to any so-called "necessary" causes.

It is too late now to correct the error in the daily Press, but I should be sorry that fellow-Suffragists should remain under such a misapprehension of my attitude towards war; an attitude, I may add, that does not in any way preclude loyal service to the State, which found itself in such a horrible dilemma last August.

MARGARET ASHTON.

*(For the report of Miss Ashton's speech see next page.)*

## PRIVATE COMPULSION.

MADAM,—Will you allow me to express my hearty endorsement of the letter, appearing in your issue of June 18th, signed E. A. Acland, and a small portion of the extreme disgust with which your leader inspires me. I, also, consider the posters on recruiting with which London is beplastered, not only undignified, but *degrading* to us, as a nation, bringing forcibly to the mind of all who read them, the pitiful fact that Englishmen require supplications, taunts, and promises, to induce them to perform the elementary duty of every male citizen of a free state.

There may be men who *believe fighting to be wrong*. These curious specimens of manhood are, of course, free to believe what they like, but as long as they are eating the bread and enjoying the liberty, procured for them, at the peril of their lives by the men who are fighting on sea and land, these miscreants should be at least compelled to lend a helping hand. You question the right of even the State to coerce them? I question their right to eat the daily bread procured for them by the fighting fleet. Conscriptionists are not "dazzled by the glamour of war." On the contrary, they are people who face the possibility, nay the probability of war soberly and prudently; they prefer for themselves and for their children to fight their enemies, rather than be massacred by them—for massacre would be the fate of non-fighting nations—massacre or slavery. But perhaps pacifists prefer the latter. Conscriptionists are not sentimentalists. The real sentimentalists are the pacifists, so absorbed in the contemplation of the pale phantasmagoria of the things which ought to be, that they omit to reckon with the things that are. I have read somewhere of certain fakirs, having a seemingly marvellous gift of prophecy. This they attain by an intense study and minute recollection of the past. They have made the great discovery that things are always repeating themselves, and they predicted the future on their experience of the past. And they are true prophets. Let the pacifists sit down and soberly contemplate the results achieved by Peace Conferences. Must they not admit that they have merely enabled the Huns to steal a march on their more honourable and humane enemies?

I think it is greatly to be deplored that THE COMMON CAUSE, which most of us fondly imagined existed for the purpose of advancing the cause of Suffrage for women, on non-party lines, should be used as an organ for airing principles which the great majority of Englishwomen look upon as offensive and traitorous to that greater common cause—the defence of this realm of Great Britain against its enemies.

ADELA M. SPON.

[*The doctrine that history repeats itself is exploded, and must be left to the fakirs. History is made by men and women, otherwise our hope of enfranchisement is vain. What we said about sentimentalists was that they "are apt to be deficient in imaginative power." To assume that such defective persons are necessarily conscriptionists seems a little hard on a well-meaning body of people whom the National Union desires neither to bless nor to ban!*—ED., "C.C."]

## M. SABATIER'S LETTER.

MADAM,—Your correspondent W. P. Doll, refers to a quotation from Mr. Carl Heath's criticism of M. Sabatier's letter on the war, which I sent to THE COMMON CAUSE. Mr. Heath asked: "What is the perception of the spiritual nature of this war which the Allies have seen and their enemies have not?"

Your correspondent gives an extract from a sermon by the Archbishop of York, which simply reaffirms the claim so often made, that the war is a righteous one on our part, and thinks the statement of the Archbishop justifies, "if justification were needed," M. Sabatier's contention. I think W. P. Doll has missed Mr. Heath's point, which is that "this claim to a spiritual basis is equally put forward by vast numbers of Germans, whose faith and intent cannot be disputed." The quotation from the Archbishop's speech does not in the least nullify Mr. Heath's criticism.

ELIZABETH CAMERON MAWSON.

## MATERIAL AND PHYSICAL FORCE.

MADAM,—I notice that according to a report in your issue of June 4th of a lecture by Miss Royden, Miss Royden is stated to have said that "Material force had again and again proved utterly futile." In the same report Miss Royden is quoted as saying that "Our British Empire sought to rule by the sword and lost the United States of America." May I ask by what weapon, and by what kind of force, the American colonists achieved their liberation? There may be an answer to that question in accordance with the assertion of the futility of material force; if so I wish someone would give it.

R. F. CHOLMELEY.

MADAM,—It is a pity "L. R. Taylor" does not check her Biblical quotations. Christ did not "take a whip of cords and drive people from out of the Temple," as she says. In John ii., 15, it states: "He made a scourge of cords, and cast all out of the temple, both the sheep and the

oxen." (Revised Version.) And surely the small whip was obviously intended to drive the *cattle*, and not, as she says, the people. So that her whole argument falls through. This is one of various texts often misquoted.

HELEN M. RANSOME.

## PERSONAL SERVICE.

MADAM,—Would you let me apply, through your columns, for assistance from women in filling vacancies which occur through the enlistment of male teachers in elementary schools. The local education authority releases them from their engagements for the period of the war, and keeps their places open for them, if temporary women teachers can be found to fill their places. Any well-educated woman can apply. She should have some private means, as in most cases she can only be paid as a supplementary teacher. To those women who really desire to help the national effort by personal service, this seems to me a great opportunity. Each woman who is accepted will feel she is freeing a man to take military service. She will have a most interesting experience herself, and feel she is doing thoroughly useful work.

Candidates should apply to the Director of Education, The Castle, Winchester.

MAUD SELBORNE.

## AN OPPORTUNITY OF WORK IN AUGUST.

MADAM,—A scheme is on foot for clearing plots of disused land in Reading—building sites and gardens of houses long unoccupied or now used as offices—during the month of August, in order to grow winter vegetables and increase the food supply. Once the ground is cleared, the sale of vegetables should cover expenses, but the clearance must be reckoned as capital expenditure. I am writing to you in the hope that some readers of THE COMMON CAUSE may be interested in the scheme, and willing to share in working it out. Workers would have to do it at their own expenses. Lodgings are easily procurable, or if a sufficient number were willing to do it, a house might be taken and run on simple community lines. I should be glad to hear at once from anyone interested.

LUCY ASHCROFT.

37, Kendrick Road, Reading.

## HELPERS WANTED.

MADAM,—May I appeal through your columns for help for the Girls' Club at 23, New Cut, Waterloo Road, started by Mrs. Harley in connection with the Women Patrols scheme? We greatly need funds to provide refreshments, materials for the blouse-making class, &c., and also arm-chairs, tables, garden implements, plants, roots, books, and a sewing machine. The club is in a neighbourhood where wholesome recreation for girls at work all day is badly needed, but for lack of funds we cannot make the room as comfortable and attractive as it ought to be, or provide refreshments (beyond a cup of tea or cocoa) at a price the girls can afford to pay. We also want helpers who will come to the club regularly one evening a week, or organise an occasional Saturday evening concert, or who will assist us in getting some of the girls away to the seaside or country for a short holiday. Perhaps Miss Gray, who wrote in your last issue that she knows some ladies willing to help with clubs, &c., during August, would kindly communicate with me.

B. BIRD.

## WOMEN PATROLS.

MADAM,—In thanking you for your sympathetic report of the Mansion House meeting about Women Patrols, may we venture to state the urgent need for continued support for this movement, which was so warmly commended by Sir Edward Henry, the Chief Police Commissioner for London. He emphatically asserted that it must not be allowed to die, and spoke of the enthusiastic appreciation in which it was held by the military and other authorities. May we urge upon the public to give such generous help to the work as will enable it to be carried out and developed as necessity demands.

LOUISE CREIGHTON,
President of the National Union of Women Workers.
AGNES GARRETT,
Hon. Treasurer, 2, Gower-street, W.C. (by whom subscriptions will be gratefully received).

## MISS MARGARET ASHTON'S SPEECH.*

Miss Ashton said that if anybody had told her a year ago that she would ever stand upon a recruiting platform she would have laughed such a person out of court. But adversity had brought her out to do her bit that night. She did believe that we in England had to uphold the whole status of civilisation in the world, and that every man and woman in the country had to do his or her share in the work. As they all must know, she was no lover of violence or war, but this was a necessary war, and the more they all threw themselves into it the sooner it would be ended and the fewer lives in the long run would be lost. Those who were not doing their share now were helping to kill the noble fellows at the front.

When they thought of what was going on in France, in Belgium, in Serbia, in Poland, in Italy, could they sit quietly at home as if they hardly realised that a war was going on? We in England had hardly suffered at all yet, but if we could only realise that a war was going on in those countries there would not be a man of service age left in England. (Applause.) The way to stop the war was by men going out in overwhelming numbers. She had heard of young men saying "Why should I go? I did not make the war." Well, if everybody talked like that where would be the safety of England to-day? They had all to face the war whether they made it or not.

She regretted that women were not allowed to go out even as nurses in the numbers that they were ready to do. She did not believe in women going about buttonholing men in the street and saying "You ought to be out," but she thought women might do a good deal by so stirring up the consciences of their men folk that no one who ought to go would remain behind.

* As reported in *The Manchester Guardian*, June 11th.


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**Applications, which must be accompanied by a deposit of £5 per cent. will be received at the Bank of England, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.,** and may be forwarded either direct, or through the medium of any Banker or Stockbroker in the United Kingdom. **Applications must be for even hundreds of pounds.**

Arrangements are being made for the receipt of applications for smaller amounts than £100 through the Post Office.

Further payments will be required as follows:—

£10 per cent. on Tuesday, the 20th July,
£15 per cent. on Tuesday, the 3rd August,
£15 per cent. on Tuesday, the 17th August,
£15 per cent. on Tuesday, the 31st August,
£10 per cent. on Tuesday, the 14th September,
£10 per cent. on Tuesday, the 28th September,
£10 per cent. on Tuesday, the 12th October,
£10 per cent. on Tuesday, the 26th October.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND are authorised to receive applications for this Loan, which will take the form either of Inscribed Stock, or Bonds to Bearer, at the option of the Subscribers

If not previously redeemed the Loan will be repaid at par on the 1st December, 1945, but His Majesty's Government reserve to themselves the right to redeem the Loan at par at any time on, or after, the 1st December, 1925, on giving three calendar months' notice in the *London Gazette*. Both Capital and Interest will be a charge on the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

The books of the Loan will be kept at the Bank of England and at the Bank or Ireland. Dividends will be paid half-yearly on the 1st June and 1st December. Dividends on Stock will be paid by Warrant which will be sent by post. Dividends on Bonds will be paid by Coupon.

Inscribed Stock will be convertible into Bonds to Bearer at any time without payment of any fee; and Bonds to Bearer will be exchangeable for Inscribed Stock on payment of a fee of 1s. per Bond.

The instalments may be paid in full on or after the 20th July, 1915, under discount at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. In case of default in the payment of any instalment by its proper date, the deposit and the instalments previously paid will be liable to forfeiture.

Scrip Certificates to Bearer, with Coupon attached for the dividend payable on the 1st December, 1915, will be issued in exchange for the provisional receipts. As soon as these Scrip Certificates have been paid in full they can be inscribed (*i.e.*, can be converted into Stock); or, they can be exchanged for Bonds to Bearer (as soon as these can be prepared) in denominations of £100, £200, £500, £1,000, £5,000, and £10,000. Inscribed Stock will be transferable in any sums which are multiples of a penny.

Conversion of **£3 10s. per Cent. War Loan, 1925-1928, £2 10s. per Cent. Consols, £2 15s. per Cent. Annuities, £2 10s. per Cent. Annuities.**

Holders of £4 10s. per cent. War Loan, 1925-1945, will have the additional right, **in respect of each £100 Stock (or Bonds) held by them,** and fully-paid in cash, to exercise one or other of the four following options of conversion, **provided application for conversion is made not later than the 30th October, 1915.**

OPTION 1. CONVERSION OF £3 10s. PER CENT. WAR LOAN, 1925-1928.

To exchange Stock (or Bonds) of £3 10s. per cent. War Loan, 1925-1928, to an amount not exceeding £100 nominal, for fully-paid Stock (or Bonds) of £4 10s. per cent. War Loan, 1925-1945, at the rate of £100 of the former, with a cash payment of £5 per cent. thereon, for £100 of the latter.

Persons who exercise this option will receive the dividend of £1 10s. 11d. per cent. payable on the 1st September, 1915, in respect of the £3 10s. per cent. War Loan, 1925-1928, surrendered, and a full half-year's dividend of £2 5s. per cent., payable on the 1st December, 1915, in respect of the £4 10s. per cent. War Loan, 1925-1945, issued in lieu thereof.

OPTION 2. CONVERSION OF £2 10s. PER CENT. CONSOLS.

To exchange Stock (or Stock Certificates) of £2 10s. per cent. Consols, to an amount not exceeding £75 nominal, for fully-paid Stock (or Bonds) of £4 10s. per cent. War Loan, 1925-1945, at the rate of £75 of the former for £50 of the latter.

Persons who exercise this option will receive the usual quarter's dividend of 12s. 6d. per cent., payable on the 5th October, 1915, in respect of the £2 10s. per cent. Consols surrendered, and a full half-year's dividend of £2 5s. per cent., payable on the 1st December, 1915, in respect of the £4 10s. per cent. War Loan, 1925-1945, issued in lieu thereof.

OPTION 3. CONVERSION OF £2 15s. PER CENT. ANNUITIES.

To exchange Stock (or Stock Certificates) of £2 15s. per cent. Annuities, to an amount not exceeding £67 nominal, for fully-paid Stock (or Bonds) of £4 10s. per cent. War Loan, 1925-1945, at the rate of £67 of the former for £50 of the latter.

Persons who exercise this option will receive the usual quarter's dividend of 13s. 9d. per cent., payable on the 5th October, 1915, in respect of the £2 15s. per cent. Annuities surrendered, and a full half-year's dividend of £2 5s. per cent., payable on the 1st December, 1915, in respect of the £4 10s. per cent. War Loan, 1925-1945, issued in lieu thereof.

OPTION 4. CONVERSION OF £2 10s. PER CENT. ANNUITIES.

To exchange Stock (or Stock Certificates) of £2 10s. per cent. Annuities, to an amount not exceeding £78 nominal, for fully-paid Stock (or Bonds) of £4 10s. per cent. War Loan, 1925-1945, at the rate of £78 of the former for £50 of the latter.

Persons who exercise this option will receive the usual quarter's dividend of 12s. 6d. per cent., payable on the 5th October, 1915, in respect of the £2 10s. per cent. Annuities surrendered, and a full half-year's dividend of £2 5s. per cent., payable on the 1st December, 1915, in respect of the £4 10s. per cent. War Loan, 1925-1945, issued in lieu thereof.

In the event of future issues (other than issues made abroad or issues of Exchequer Bonds, Treasury Bills, or similar short-dated Securities) being made by His Majesty's Government, for the purpose of carrying on the War, Stock and Bonds of this issue will be accepted at par, plus accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscriptions to such issues.

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**The N.U.W.S.S. is an association of over 52,000 men and women who have banded themselves together, under the leadership of Mrs. Henry Fawcett, for the purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. At this great national crisis, however, they have for the time suspended their ordinary political activities, in order to put themselves and their Union at the service of those who are organising the relief of distress caused by the war.**

## Children in Danger.

A note under this heading in a recent number of THE COMMON CAUSE, has drawn a letter of remonstrance from a correspondent. "I entirely agree with you," she writes, "as to the existence of this terrible danger to little girls, and that 'these evils will continue until a radical change takes place in moral standards'; but I cannot see that 'towards that end the recognition of women's political status is the first essential step.'"

We believe that there are many Suffragists in the same position. They fully recognise and deplore the moral degradation of a social system in which crimes against children are possible; but how, they ask, can moral standards be transformed by women's votes? The evil, they feel, is too profound to be affected by anything less than a radical change of outlook. How can that possibly be brought about by mere political machinery?

To begin at the beginning, what do we mean by Women's Suffrage? It is constantly argued, especially just recently among ourselves, that the vote has very different implications for different Suffragists; and that, therefore, while we may each individually, regard it as a symbol, we can only *unite* in regarding it as a weapon. This is not quite our own view, but we recognise its sound sense, and for the purpose of the present argument we propose to accept it.

Well, then, why do we want this weapon? Surely because it is going to enable us, and men with us, not only to do many unspecified things which we cannot do without it, but also to *be* in some sense different from what we are at present. It is going, as we sometimes say, to raise our status. This does not at all mean that it will bring us kudos. It may do so or not; nobody need care. But we are surely agreed in believing that women with votes are people of greater value—in the aggregate, of far greater moral value—than women without votes. It is, to-day, an accepted truth, proved to the very hilt by experience, that a sense of responsibility entailing an added sense of worth is in itself a stupendous moral asset. We need waste no time in labouring that point. The whole nation is assuming it in dealing with the industrial problems of the hour. Now to impress on women this sense of their own worth is to strike a mortal blow at the heart of our social evil and all that it implies and involves. This is not over-stated. You think it is. You still ask "How can Women's Suffrage touch the fringe of such questions as prostitution or assaults on children?" It will not touch their fringe. It will help to remove their profoundest cause. Women will never vote down prostitution, but women, with votes, will live it down. The bottom causes of these evils are that women fail to reverence themselves, and that men fail to reverence women. We say advisedly that women, not prostitutes only, fail to reverence themselves, and that men fail to reverence, not only prostitutes, but women. All women who contribute to the belief that they exist, in any sense whatever, however innocent or well-intentioned, solely for the pleasure or comfort or convenience of men, perpetuate the social evil and teach men to perpetuate it. "God is thy law, thou mine," said Eve, and that profoundly anti-Suffrage sentiment is at the root of all the degradation in which our sex is involved. It is a sentiment, moreover, which the political subordination of women to men is daily tending to confirm.

There is a further reason why we believe the recognition of women's political status to be the first essential step towards moral reform.

Until women are enfranchised, it is clearly impossible that their point of view—whatever we take that point of view to be—should win due recognition in the affairs of the nation. And, in one respect at least, we are surely agreed as to the tendency of the woman's outlook. Women are the race-bearers. They care for the bodies and lives of individuals in a sense in which men cannot care, with the same concentrated devotion. Yesterday we heard two working women talking at a station. One said, "They are sending out all the best to be shot," and the other said, "That's where the trouble is." The words were so ordinary that we scarcely noticed the speakers at the moment; but afterwards, it struck us that, had they been men, we *should* have noticed them and even wondered a little what sort of men these were, who were turning aside to deplore the loss of life, instead of deploring only the lack of ammunition. It is not that men are less concerned than women for this appalling slaughter. But it does not surely come home to them quite in the same simple, grinding, insistent individual way as it does to women; it does not form quite so intimate a part of their hourly lives and talk. The emphasis is somehow different. "How can we fill the places of the fallen?" asks a contemporary, writing on the care of motherhood. That is a man's way of putting it. Women know that not a single life can ever be "replaced."

Now what has all this to do with women's votes and moral reform? Just this. The main result (not, of course, the instant result) of women's enfranchisement must be a change of emphasis in national outlook, and the change will be a moral change. It is true, of course, that to-day every decent man would denounce the crime of assaulting a child with the whole vehemence of his manhood; but still to him it is not an unthinkable evil, and if he is a magistrate he can make ready allowance for the point of view from which it is a possibility. This we all recognise as proved by the mild sentences pronounced upon such criminals in comparison with those pronounced upon thieves or swindlers. To Suffragists—surely to all Suffragists without exception—such crimes belong to a different category altogether from any crime against property. The hurt to a little girl, the loss of a human life, or the shame of a prostitute, are to them *irreparable* evils. You do not comfort them by pointing out that the large majority of children are protected, that most women are "pure," that new lives will be born to their country. Women cannot so easily substitute the ninety and nine for the one. Each in their eyes has its own separate independent value, which nothing can replace.

All these things are the commonplaces of the Suffrage movement, but it is this particular "Suffrage point of view"—far more often a woman's than a man's—which must permeate our national life even to the dregs before our social evil can be dealt with, and before the public parks will be safe places for our children.

We have said nothing of the actual legislation for the better protection of children which has been so much more readily secured where women are enfranchised. To take only one example, nothing is more striking than a comparison between the enfranchised and unenfranchised States of America in regard to the raising of the age of consent. In no single Suffrage State can a child of fourteen, or even fifteen, consent to her own ruin; but in seven unenfranchised States the age of consent is still fourteen. These are points of deep importance, but they cannot in themselves effect a moral change of outlook. The enfranchisement of women will do so; and we see at present no other means to that end.

## HUMAN DERELICTS.

In response to Miss Royden's article in The Common Cause of May 7th, the following donations have been gratefully received by the Women's Training Colony:—

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Further donations are urgently needed, and should be sent to the Secretary, 5, Greek Street, Soho.

## SPECIAL AND HALF-YEARLY COUNCIL MEETING

The combined special and half-yearly Council of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, took place at Birmingham on Thursday, June 17th, and Friday, June 18th, in the Birmingham and Midland Institute. The Hall, which holds 700, was crowded, and the greater part of the business was taken on the first day.

Owing to the war there were no formal entertainments, but the Birmingham Society had made most thoughtful arrangements for the hospitality and comfort of the many delegates. The proceedings were followed throughout with the deepest attention.

The first resolution was one endorsing the action of the Executive Committee in the following terms:—

"That this Council considers that the N.U.W.S.S. Executive Committee has in its action correctly carried out the resolutions of the Annual Council Meeting."

This resolution was carried by a very large majority and without much discussion, since it was a matter upon which delegates had had ample time for consideration.

The following vote of confidence in Mrs. Fawcett was passed with enthusiasm:

"This Council begs to express their affectionate and grateful thanks to Mrs. Fawcett, their President, for all her splendid work for the Suffrage Cause."

The Council then proceeded to discuss with care and seriousness the future action of the National Union and its official attitude towards War and Peace and War Service for Women.

The resolution of the Executive Committee:—

"Seeing that the difficulty of interpreting the resolutions of the last Council has proved conclusively that there is no unanimity in the National Union as to the best means of promoting at this time the cause of international goodwill and future peace, this Council agrees that propaganda directed to those objects cannot be undertaken by the National Union, and that Resolution B. 3, passed at the last Council, must not be interpreted as involving propaganda, individual members being free to work through other organisations in any way they think fit."

was carried by a large majority, and the resolution put down in the name of Manchester, which was moved as an amendment to it by the Macclesfield Society, was defeated. This resolution was the one upon the passing of which the candidatures of the resigning members of the Executive Committee were contingent, and as it was defeated they did not stand for election. The following candidates withdrew their names:—

Margaret Ashton, Geo. G. Armstrong, E. Barton, Alice Clark, K. D. Courtney, I. O. Ford, Margaret Hills, Emily M. Leaf, C. C. Lyon, Catherine E. Marshall, Lucy Deane Streatfeild, S. J. Tanner, Ethel M. N. Williams.

The Council passed unanimously the following vote of thanks:—

"That this Council much regrets that certain members of the Executive should, since their election at the last Annual Meeting, have found it necessary to retire, and takes occasion to express to these members as well as to their colleagues on the Committee, its grateful appreciation of their services to the Union. This Council desires especially to record its indebtedness to Miss K. D. Courtney and Miss C. E. Marshall for their devoted services to the National Union."

An urgency resolution, moved by the Liverpool Society, calling upon the National Union to take active steps to promote the organisation of women in War Service, and urging the Government to make a wider use of their services, was the subject of serious discussion. After undergoing repeated amendment the previous question was carried, and the Executive Committee was left to carry on work on the lines already undertaken.

Other resolutions concerning the organisation of the Union were passed, and the two following urgency resolutions concerning the general Suffrage position were carried enthusiastically:—

"This Council of the N.U.W.S.S. congratulates the Danish women on obtaining equal franchise with the men."

"That this Council of delegates from the N.U.W.S.S. noting the promise of the Prime Minister to consider the extension of the franchise to soldiers and sailors in recognition of their patriotic services during the war, urges that the same recognition should be extended to the widely-acknowledged patriotic services rendered by women. It further desires to point out, in reference to the proposal that the Governments of the Overseas Dominions should be consulted in the settlement of the terms of peace, that some of these Governments represent women as well as men. Therefore, whilst rejoicing in the recognition of any citizen rights possessed by women, this Council desires to place on record its sense of the injustice which disfranchisement imposes on the women of Great Britain and Ireland by denying them an equal share with their kinswomen Overseas in the joint responsibility for those matters which effect the welfare of the whole British Empire.

The proceedings of the Council were finished on Friday, June 18th, and a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the Birmingham Society for the excellent arrangements and the careful organisation of the meetings, and to the Templar Printing Press for its admirable promptitude and accuracy.

# New Members of the Executive Committee.

The following were elected on to the Executive Committee :—

Councillor Eleanor Rathbone.

Miss Rathbone is the daughter of the late William Rathbone, M.P. for Carnarvonshire, who was the pioneer of the nursing profession in workhouses, acting under the direction of his "beloved chief"—Miss Florence Nightingale. Miss Rathbone left Somerville College, Oxford, in 1896, and was afterwards elected to the Council of her College, but resigned when other work claimed her. She took the Classical Tripos, and her work in philosophy attracted special attention. She became hon. Secretary of the Liverpool Society in 1898, and Chairman of the West Lancs., West Cheshire, and N. Wales Federation when the Federation system was first started. Miss Rathbone also initiated the Women's Citizens' Association, one of the most far-sighted educative schemes ever launched by a Suffrage Society. She is also hon. Secretary of the Liberal Women's Industrial Council. She was elected to the Liverpool City Council in 1909, and enjoys the confidence of her fellow townsmen to a quite unusual extent, owing largely to her fairness, her singleness of purpose, her far-sightedness and capacity for constructive work. Since the war broke out, she has been hon. Secretary to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, and the way this Society has been managed in this difficult seaport town has been the subject of many newspaper articles. It is quoted as a model to other towns, where chaos and muddle have been often the order of the day.

Miss Rathbone has published the "Organisation of Casual and Dock Labour," "Women's Wages," and a memoir of her father, William Rathbone.

Miss B. A. Clough.

Miss Clough is Vice-Principal of Newnham College. She is on the Committee of the Cambridge Women's Suffrage Society. She has inherited much of the personality that has distinguished the careers of other members of her family.

Mrs. Coombe-Tennant.

Mrs. Coombe-Tennant is President of the Neath Society, and is one of those unusual individuals—a "working" President. She has done much for the South Wales Federation generally.

Neath, it is interesting to remember, was one of those places in which it was once considered impossible ever to start a Suffrage Society.

Miss Helen Fraser.

Miss Helen Fraser is well-known as a speaker. She has been in over twenty by-elections, and has toured Great Britain almost from John o' Groat's to Land's End. With an unruly crowd she is something of a genius. She has an unusual command of facts and statistics, and appeals equally to the intellect, the emotions, and has the sense of proportion which is known as humour.

Miss Frances Sterling.

Miss Frances Sterling joined the National Union about 1881. She is a painter by profession, and exhibited at the Academy for some years. She gave up the profession in 1902, and devoted herself to Women's Suffrage. She was for many years a member of the Executive, and acted as hon. Secretary for part of the time. She is a powerful speaker.

Mrs. Alys Russell.

Mrs. Alys Russell is Vice-President of the London and Littlehampton W.S. Societies. She founded the St. Pancras School for Mothers, and has acted as hon. Organiser for New Schools in Kent under the Central Association for Infant Consultations. She was President of the Y. Branch of the British Women's Temperance Association. She is a well-known speaker.

Mrs. Corbett Ashby.

Mrs. Corbett Ashby is an old student of Newnham College. She is a well-known and popular speaker, and has already served for some years on the National Union Executive.

Mrs. Oliver Strachey.

Mrs. Oliver Strachey, of the London Society, has been elected hon. Parliamentary Secretary of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. She was one of the founders some years back of a Society of Younger Suffragists, consisting largely of young enthusiasts of Girton and Newnham, who unfortunately grew older and had to disband a society which had limitations as to age. At Newnham, Mrs. Oliver Strachey, then Miss Ray Costelloe, was a well-known Suffrage leader, and became hon. Secretary to the Cambridge University Women's Society for Women's Suffrage, and she and some fellow students went on a caravan tour when they left college. She then went to America, and toured Colorado with Dr. Anna Shaw. After coming home she went on the Executive of the N.U. for a time.

For the last three years she has been on the London Society's Executive Committee.

Miss O'Malley.

Miss O'Malley took honours in the Oxford School of Modern History. She was formerly a member of the Oxford Society for W.S. and on its Executive Committee, but is now a member of the London Society and on their Executive Committee. Miss O'Malley is a member and Vice-President of the Oxford Old Students' Women's Suffrage Society, and has already been on the Executive of the N.U.W.S.S., when she extended and developed the work of the Literature Department, and acted as Friends of Women's Suffrage Secretary.

Mrs. Florence Willey, M.D., M.S., B.Sc., London University.

Dr. Willey was educated at home and at University College, Bristol, and later at the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women. In 1900 Mrs. Willey qualified and registered as a Medical Practitioner, and took her M.B. (London) with honours in Obstetrics in 1901. Since the year 1913 she has been Lecturer on Midwifery at the London School of Medicine for Women. She has held important posts at the Royal Free Hospital, being successively Assistant Anæsthetist, Ophthalmic Assistant, House Surgeon, Clinical Pathologist, Surgical and Gynæological Registrar with charge of the X-Ray Department. In 1908 she was appointed to a position on the hon. staff of the Royal Free Hospital, as Assistant Physician for Diseases of Women.

Dr. Willey is a keen Suffragist, and has spoken a great deal on Women's Suffrage in many parts of the country.

Mrs. Stocks.

Mrs. Stocks is a member of the Oxford W.S. Executive Committee. She is a teacher of Economics, and has made special investigations with regard to conditions in Germany, as well as having done social work with the Workers' Educational Association.

Miss F. de G. Merrifield.

Miss Merrifield has been hon. Secretary to the Brighton and Hove Women's Franchise Society since its formation in 1908. She was a pioneer of the Federation scheme, the Surrey, Sussex, and Hants Federation, of which she is Chairman, being the first organisation of the kind to be formed within the Union. Miss Merrifield's father was Chairman at one of the first Suffrage meetings that Mrs. Fawcett ever addressed.

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## LETTER FROM MISS MACMILLAN.

This letter was intended for the Council Meeting, but unfortunately was not received until the Council was over.

*(In train en route Stockholm to Petrograd.)*

DEAR MISS ATKINSON,—I am very sorry that it will not be possible for me to be back in time for the Council meeting on June 17th, especially as it is to be so important. Will you make my apologies to the meeting. At so great a crisis in the Society I feel the responsibility of expressing my opinion and should, therefore, be glad if you could have copies of this letter circulated to the Societies or given to the delegates to the Council, if it arrives in time.

Because of the delays and uncertainties of the post my letters are not being forwarded to me, so the only information I have is that contained in THE COMMON CAUSE up to May 28th. The last four numbers I saw only three days ago.

*Resignations from the Executive.*—As at present informed the fact that the National Union Executive voted against sending delegates to the Hague Conference does not seem to me a reason for the resignation of a member of Executive who voted in the minority. I moved on the Executive that delegates should be sent with instructions to refrain from voting for certain resolutions (as far as I remember I have not seen the minutes of that meeting so do not know in what form the minute was confirmed). This, I considered was a right step for the Union to take in the interests of Women's Suffrage, and was also in the spirit of the resolutions passed at the Council. The Union has at many times sent delegates to meetings where other than Suffrage resolutions were to come up with similar instructions. Many of the arguments at the Council against the Alliance calling a Conference were against the possibility of delegates attending and of their agreeing when gathered together, but there was nothing in the resolutions passed there which made it essential for the Executive to appoint delegates to the Hague Conference. I hold strongly and have at many times fought for the opinion that a member of the Executive is responsible, not to the Executive as a whole, but to the Council which elects her and, therefore, her voting in minority is one of the strongest reasons why she should not resign. She should remain on in order to fight for her point of view whenever possible. She is right to assume the Council put her there for the purpose.

*Resolutions at Council Meeting.*—I cannot speak of the whole agenda but have seen the resolution put forward by the retiring members of the Executive who offer conditionally to stand for re-election. I do not think that the N.U. should pass this resolution and for several reasons.

At our last Council meeting the resolutions on good-will, arbitration, &c., were brought up after the Council had passed a resolution temporarily suspending certain limitations in its constitution with a view to regularising action previously taken and to making possible the passing of resolutions to meet the situation of the moment. I was then uncertain of the wisdom of the N.U. passing the resolutions, although in my individual capacity I approved of most of them. The resolution now to be introduced, however, is quite different in character. It assumes that a Suffrage Society approves in this crisis necessarily takes up work to promote the substitution of reason for force in international relations. Indeed, it assumes that such an action is logically necessary for a Woman Suffrage Society. I do not think it logically necessary, and to proceed on this assumption would lead other groups of members in the Union to argue that it was logically necessary for a Suffrage Society to promote other particular applications of the same principle.

We can agree on the objects for which we work. It is hopeless for us to attempt to agree on our reasons, but to deduce other objects from the reasons which may actuate certain groups in the Union is impossible.

If such reasons are to be taken as fundamental in the Union then they should be brought in as alterations of the constitution.

There is one of the resolutions to be discussed in the Council which was postponed from the last meeting which I think very important. It is that which seeks to make a resolution of the Council on a question of policy override the constitution of the Union. It is the resolution which arose out of the differences of opinion between the Scottish Federation and the Executive. The Scottish Federation among others has the right to initiate and conduct election work in its own area. Conducting work in its area involves the right to choose its committees, and if this or any other right is to be taken away it should be done by an alteration of the constitution and not by a resolution on policy. It is most essential to safeguard these constitutional rights of the Federations and Societies.

I hope the decisions of the Council will be in the best interests of Women's Suffrage.—Yours Sincerely,

(Sd.) CHRYSTAL MACMILLAN.

P.S.—These are my views on the work of the N.U. I believe that each member of the Executive may work as she thinks best in the interests of Peace.

As I see that there is no question of all members of Executive offering to resign in order to stand for re-election I do not resign. If all members had been going to do so, I would have placed my resignation in the hands of the Council.

## CAMBRIDGE SUMMER SCHOOL.

The Oxon, Berks, and Bucks Federation proposes to hold a summer school at the Cambridge Training College, Wollaston-road, Cambridge, from August 16th to 23rd (first session), and from the 23rd to 30th (second session). The programme will include lectures and discussions on various problems, social, economic, and international, connected with the war; also lectures on organisation and committee work, and speakers' classes.

The fee of 35s. a session includes full board, a study-bedroom, and lectures. The college has a large garden with croquet-ground and tennis-courts; on the attractions of Cambridge and the river it is unnecessary to dwell. Full particulars will be issued shortly to secretaries of all N.U. societies (except those in Scotland), and may be obtained from the organiser, Miss Dora Mason, M.A., c.o. Miss Dunnell, Chesterton, Banbury. Miss Mason would also be grateful for offers of the loan for the fortnight of books bearing on every kind of question relating to peace and war, especially books mentioned in the list issued from headquarters in connection with educational courses.


# ZEPPELIN RAID DANGERS.

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As every one knows, it is not the mere dropping of a bomb that is so much to be feared, as the serious after-danger from fire, owing to the fact that these bombs are charged with Thermit, a terrible compound, which upon ignition immediately generates the enormous heat of 5,000 degrees Fahrenheit, which can best be realised when it is stated that at this heat cast steel runs like melted tallow.

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It may be that the next Zeppelin raid will find the Fire Brigades too busy to attend to all the outbreaks that may arise. No one would willingly risk his or her life, or the lives of their children, not to mention the serious damage that might be done to property simply by neglect. Therefore, it becomes the duty of every one to take precautionary measures *now*, and place in their homes one or more of these simple safeguarding inventions.

" Antizep," as the new chemical compound is called, although quite harmless in itself, nevertheless possesses the extraordinary property of being able to at once overcome and extinguish fire caused by Thermit or other bombs.

The invention is in the form of a simple Hand Grenade, which can be kept in convenient places in the house; and when fire of any description breaks out, it is simply thrown into the flames.

There is not the slightest danger in having these Hand Grenades about the house. They are so absolutely harmless that even a little child can play with them. You hang them on the wall of any room you wish, and even if you are fortunate enough to escape all the vaunted threats of German Zeppelin Frightfulness in your own household, the " Antizep " Hand Grenade is always a most useful safeguard in the event of fire. Particularly should all persons resident in country and rural districts secure one or more immediately, and no garage should be without its " Antizep," as this marvellous compound is equally effective in the case of petrol fires.

### INVALUABLE PROTECTION FOR EVERY HOME.

The cost of an " Antizep " is so trifling, and the risks run from fire so great, that it would be foolish indeed for any home to be without one or more.

At a cost of only 5s. 3d., carriage paid, you can place the " Antizep " in your own home, so that when the Zeppelins with their incendiary bombs arrive, no matter where fire breaks out, it can be dealt with at once.

If possible, an " Antizep " should be hung in *each* room of the house. Its modest cost will debar no one from its protection. Already arrangements have been made to distribute " Antizeps " on a large scale throughout the country, and to secure one or more with full instructions for use for the protection of your home and property, it is only necessary to send P.O. or Cheque for 5s. 3d. (or three will be sent carriage paid on receipt of remittance for 15s., or seven for 30s.). All orders must be sent direct to the Sole Licencees, Sanalak, Ltd., Manufacturing Chemists, 83, Vine Street, Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.

[ADVERT.

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## N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

There is no abating in the work being carried on by our different Hospital Units abroad; their usefulness is becoming more apparent day by day. At the present moment we are urgently in need of a really good strong four-stretcher motor ambulance. If any readers of The Common Cause could assist or supply us with this ambulance we should indeed be grateful. A new motor ambulance costs £450. Who will help us to raise the money?

### Royaumont.

The event of the week there was the opening of the new Laboratory which is in charge of Dr. Elizabeth Butler. Dr. Ivens describes it as follows:—

"We have had a deluge of generals. Yesterday General and Madame Michel (he is M. Governor of the Northern region) came, and we took the opportunity to open the new laboratory, which is a great success. They seemed delighted, and brought with them Professor Pinard, who was very complimentary. This afternoon General Pette came over (he is next to General Joffre) and talked to each soldier. He was very nice, and seemed pleased, and while he was here our old friend of the second army, General Drievuski, came to return the call we made upon him in Paris. The latter told the other doctors that what struck him was the extraordinary good behaviour and discipline of the men."

We have received the following letter from Miss Collum:—

"Our hospital at Royaumont touched high-water mark yesterday in the way of admissions, for instead of our ordinary nightly average of from four to a dozen patients, we received twenty-eight. The hospital was almost full, but we managed to squeeze in the newcomers after evacuating thirteen. It is thus that we react to a curt line in the official *communiqué* informing the world that the enemy has been shelling, at long range, the Albert—Arras sector of the French front. There is no delay here. Every hour counts with gangrenous wounds, and the patients are operated on, no matter what the hour of the night, if an operation will give them another iota of a chance of saving their limbs. We have had a man with a nasty septic shrapnel wound, arrive in the ambulance at 12 o'clock, and three hours later tucked up in bed, having been washed, the shrapnel located by the X Ray department, and the piece successfully extracted and the wound drained by the surgeon. That man got his maximum chance from the moment he arrived, and that is what the hospital stands for. This work of ours, of the rapid locating of bullets and pieces of shrapnel by X Rays, shows the immense value of an X Ray installation to a war hospital. It is absolutely essential—the most precious thing we possess. Soon, no doubt, our new Bacteriological Laboratory will be equally valuable. Dr. Butler and her assistants are already on the track of some new bacteria, and are hard at work making sera and vaccines for us.

"Among newcomers, our latest acquisition is our new *Dame Administrateur*, Miss Loudoun, who will relieve our hard-worked *Médécin-chef* of administrative worries and household responsibilities. Dr. Rutherford has arrived in the nick of time for some of the hardest work we have had. We have a new chauffeur, too, in Mr. Aldham, who relieves Messrs. Buchanan and Alexander, who have left us, one on business, the other to join the Army Service Corps.

### Serbia.

The second Serbian Unit is now at work at Valjevo. We await a letter from Dr. Hutchison describing this new Hospital. Dr. Inglis is at present at Mlandavatz, having been asked to go up with the Fever Hospital from Kraguievatz, where the Surgical Hospital still remains. A member of Dr. Hutchison's Unit writes as follows about the journey up country from Salonika:—

"We crossed two bridges. If our families and friends had seen us! Both bridges had been blown up. The train crawls along, and you perceive that all is not well; then all side projections disappear, but the sleepers still stick out beyond the rails—even they go, and the final bit consists of rails between two pillars and a clump of men at the end—presumably to render aid."

The writer goes on to describe other parts of the country:—

"Fields of white opium poppies in full bloom, and fields of white crosses where friend and foe lie side by side. At night a halt was made. There are very few women and children in the town; at one hospital here they say 600 patients died in a day when the typhus outbreak was at its height, altogether the town of Niche is said to have lost 25,000 inhabitants."

Further help is urgently required to carry on the work of our Units. Subscriptions very gratefully received either by the Hon. Sec., Dr. Elsie Inglis, 2, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh, or the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Laurie, Red House, Greenock. Cheques to be crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland."

Contributions for the London Units should be sent to Lady Cowdray, 58, Victoria Street; or to the Treasurer, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster.

Gifts in kind, as follows, will be gratefully received by Dr. Elsie Inglis, at 2, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh, and by Miss Hunter, equipment secretary, London Society, 58, Victoria Street, S.W. They should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the donors:—

Bed jackets, dressing gowns, bedroom slippers, pyjamas (flannel and cotton), day shirts (flannel and cotton), blankets (old and new), draw sheets, feather pillows, sheets, towels of all sorts, pillow cases, helpless case shirts, pants, vests, hot-water bottles (rubber), hot-water bottle covers.

# Further List of Donations to the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospital.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward as per list of June 18th, 1915 ... | 35,703 | 18 | 5 |
| Collected by Miss A. C. Scott, for "Scott" Bed (Serbia):—J. M. Scott, Esq. (£6), W. F. Scott (£6), John Scott (£5), Captain Scott (£5), Adam Boagman (£5), Messrs. Dunn & Co., Ltd. (£4 12s.), John S. Watson, Esq. (£3), Mrs. Balfour (£2), Mrs. Scott (£2), Miss A. C. Scott (£2), Miss Duff (£2), Mrs. Belle Scott (£2), Lady Isobel Scott (£2), Mrs. Reid (£1 18s.), Mrs. G. V. Renton (£1 5s.), Mrs. Hogarth (£1 1s.), Mrs. A. C. Scott (£1 1s.), Mr. & Mrs. John Scott (£1 1s.), Mrs. Portlock (£1 1s.), Mrs. Laidlaw (£1), Miss Agnes Scott (£1), Mrs. Dorothy Scott (£1), Miss Elsie Scott (£1), William Ramsay, Esq. (£1), Mrs. Wm. Thomson (£1), Mrs. Lindsay (£1), Robert Scott, Esq. (£1), J. P. Scott, Esq. (£1), G. Scott Watson, Esq. (£1), Mrs. James Smith (£1), Miss Ella Smith (£1), Misses Margt. and C. S. Russell (£1), Mrs. John Watson (£1), G. S. Watson (£1), Elliot Boag Scott (£1), Mrs. Walter Scott (£1), John Scott (£1), Mrs. Macmillan Scott (£1), Scotts of Newton (£1), Mrs. R. Scott (£1), Mrs. Dunn (£1), Mrs. Roxburgh (£1), Mrs. George Douglas (£1), Mrs. R. Laing (£1), Will Smith, Esq. (£1), George Smith, Esq. (£1), Mrs. Macpherson Smith (£1), John, Esq. (£1), L. Scott, Esq. (10s. 6d.), Mrs. A. Watson (10s.), James Scott, Esq. (10s.), Miss L. Scott (10s.), Miss Jane Scott (10s.), Mrs. Archd. Scott (10s.), Mrs. James & Miss Scott (10s.), Mrs. Kay (10s.), W. H. Burton, Esq. (10s.), Miss A. S. Irons (10s.), Archd. Craig, Esq. (10s.), Tom Scott, Esq. (10s.), W. Addison Scott (10s.), Mrs. Scott Mushet (10s.), Miss Alice Nelson (10s.), Rev. A. M. Craig (10s.), Mrs. Waddell (10s.), Mrs. Scott Duncan (10s.), Mrs. Rutherford (10s.), Dr. Fleming (10s.), Miss Paton (10s.), Wm. Scott, Esq. (7s. 6d.), Miss Rollo (5s.), Miss N. Mathewson (5s.), Alex. G. Scott (5s.), "Milngavie" (5s.), Mrs. Fleming (5s.), Miss Scott (5s.), Scott Bros. (5s.), Miss Scott (5s.), Rev. Brand Scott (5s.), Miss Margt. Scott (£5), Miss J. Davidson (5s.), Mrs. Brown (5s.), Mrs. Rainie (5s.), Miss Ruby Rainie (5s.), Miss Alice Craig (5s.), Mrs. Bessie Scott (5s.), Miss Ruth Scott (5s.), Miss Euphemia Scott (5s.), Mrs. J. K. Scott (5s.), "Friend" Melrose (5s.), Miss Lily Dodds (3s.), Mrs. Henrietta Scott (3s.), "A Scott" (2s. 6d.), Miss Smith (2s. 6d.), Miss E. S. Scott (2s. 6d.), Mrs. A. N. Scott (2s. 6d.), Miss Eliz. Halliday (2s. 6d.), Miss Mary S. Minto (2s. 6d.), Andrew Welsh, Esq. (2s. 6d.), Miss Mary Dodds (2s. 6d.), Miss Margt. Allan (2s. 6d.), Miss Glendinnen (2s. 6d.), Mrs. Mein (2s. 6d.), In Memoriam (2s. 6d.), Miss Cathie Scott (2s. 6d.), Miss Jessie Scott (2s. 6d.), Miss Dawson (2s. 6d.), Miss Mary P. Scott (2s.), Miss Allison Scott (2s.), John Scott, Esq. (2s), James Scott, Esq. (2s.), Mrs. M. C. Scott (1s.), Miss Susie Scott (1s.), Dick Whallams, Esq. (1s.), Mrs. Scott (1s.), A. M. Scott, Esq. (1s.), Mrs. Scott Cameron (1s.), Miss E. W. Scott (1s.), Scott Gregory (6d.), J. Scott Cameron (6d.), Miss A. C. Scott (3s. 6d.) ... ... ... | 102 | 0 | 0 |
| Per Miss Beveridge (Further donation) (For Serbia):—Mrs. Johnstone (£1), The Staff of West School (£2 10s.), The Staff of North School (£1 17s.), Classes Sen. 1 and Sen. 2. North School (15s.), Miss Boges (2s. 6d.); (For France and Serbia):—Mrs. MacLaren (£2 2s.), Mr. Alex. Beveridge (£1) ... ... | 9 | 6 | 6 |
| Monthly Parish Collection in Killearn, per Miss A. L. Guthrie-Smith (Serbia) ... | 13 | 18 | 6 |
| Mrs. A. S. Wingate (Serbia) ... | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Fasson (France and Serbia) ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Two Collections in Arbroath Parish Church, per Jas. Jack, Esq., Kirk Treas. ... | 2 | 7 | 10 |
| Miss R. M. Smith (France and Serbia) ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Jessie M. Purvis (France and Serbia) ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Rigg (France and Serbia) | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss M. Reid (France and Serbia) ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Proceeds of Lecture by Mr. John Buchan, in Galashiels, per Isaac J. Corrie, Esq. (Serbia) ... ... ... ... | 3 | 18 | 1 |
| Mrs. M. E. Brown (Further contribution—France and Serbia) ... ... ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Staff of Leith Walk School, per D. Campbell, Esq., Headmaster, 2nd donation (Serbia) | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Nurse Shearer ... ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
| "J. B." ... ... ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Miss Ramsay ... ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Proceeds of Sale of Small Snapshots from Miss M. Robertson (France & Serbia) | | 10 | 0 |
| Wm. Virtue, Esq. ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Miss A. K. Taylor ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. Gardiner (France) ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| John Wilson, Esq. (France & Serbia) ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. L. Whitmell (Serbia) ... | | 8 | 0 |
| From the War Fund of the Employees of Messrs. R. & T. Gibson, per J. A. M. Dennison, Esq. (Serbia) ... | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Girls of Bible Class, per Miss C. H. Croal ... ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Miss Mackie ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Misses E. & M. Hislop (Serbia) | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Kentish Federation, per Miss Mosely, Hon. Sec. (Further donation) (Serbia) ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Proceeds of Sale of Work held by the Misses Munro at Glasgow, to name a "Munro" Bed (Serbia) £25: Remainder £8 5s., for Stores, &c. ... | 33 | 5 | 0 |
| Miss F. J. Macintosh (France & Serbia) ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Christall (France and Serbia) ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| The Misses Gollan (Serbia) ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Bailey-Duncan ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| West of England Federation, per Mrs. Roger Clark, Hon. Treas., for "Gloucestershire" Bed (Serbia) ... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Simpson, New York, per Miss A. Simpson (Serbia) ... | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| John Stewart, Esq. (Serbia) ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Messrs. Derry & Toms ... | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Collected by Miss Taylor, per Mrs. Gunn, towards a "Grange" Bed ... ... ... | 17 | 10 | 0 |
| Dundee W.S.S., per Miss Macintyre (Further contribution) for France:—Miss Simpson (£1), Miss Miller (£20), Mrs. Reid (£20), Mrs. Greig (£2), Miss Morrison (2s. 6d.), "J. C. F." (10s.), Staff of Pupils of Higher Grade School, Newport, per H. M. Willsher, Esq. (£3 5s.). For Serbia:—Mrs. Crabb (5s.), Mrs. Kennedy (£5 5s.), Staff of Hill Street School, Dundee, per Miss Smart (£5 10s.), Miss Cummingham (£1), J. MacNab, Esq. (£1), Mrs. Chrystal (£5), Half Proceeds of "Serbian Flag Day" held in Dundee, per the Hon. Lord Provost of Dundee, W. M. Burke, Esq. (£374 2s. 8d.) ... ... ... | 439 | 0 | 2 |
| "Anon," per Dr. Beatrice McGregor, towards "Cholera Outfit" ... ... ... ... | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| Central Counties Federation, N.U.W.S.S., per Dr. Olive Elgood Turner, Hon. Treas. (Further contribution):—Mrs. F. D. Taylor (10s.), Mrs. Oliver (10s.), Rugby Society (2nd donation) (£8), Nuneaton Society (2nd donation) (£2 10s.), Dr. Mary Sturge (£5), Wednesbury Society (5s.), West Bromwich (2nd donation) (£1), 2nd Central Counties Federation Bed (Serbia) Olten W.S.S. (£4 4s.) | 17 | 15 | 0 |
| Miss Gibson, per Miss S. E. S. Mair, for a "St. George" Bed, Serbia:—Miss M. Weir (£10), Miss R. C. Warrack (£10), Miss Crawford (£2), Mrs. Macqueen (£1), Mrs. Bradshaw (£1), Misses Russell (£1) ... ... ... ... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| "A Sympathiser," (France & Serbia) ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Janie Bell (For Bandages—Serbia) ... ... ... ... | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Dr. & Mrs. Arthur Sinclair, for a "Sinclair" Bed in France ... ... ... ... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Collected at Cooking Class by Mrs. T. R. Carlyle & Miss R. H. Urquhart, per Mrs. K. H. Carlyle (Serbia) ... ... | 3 | 13 | 7 |
| "From Anon." (France and Serbia) ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss J. B. MacDougal (Serbia) | | 5 | 0 |
| Lady Fergusson ... ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| "Aileeh" (France & Serbia) | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Newbattle United Free Church Sabbath School, per Miss K. L. Callander (Serbia) ... | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| Crick W.S.S., Rugby, per Mrs. C. Hill (Abbaye-de-Royaumont) ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Lord and Lady Ormidale (Serbia) ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. de la Cour, per Mrs. R. C. H. Salvesen ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| "From 51 Women and Girls, per E. A. C." (Serbia) (Further donation) ... ... ... | 7 | 2 | 6 |
| The Women's War Relief Executive for Dumfries & Maxwelltown, per Miss Beatrice A. Young (2nd donation) (Serbia) ... ... ... ... | 15 | 18 | 0 |
| "In Memory of Robert Gibson, Balliol and K.O.S.B."—from a few of his Oxford Friends, per Lady Mary Murray (for a Royaumont Bed) ... ... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss K. M. Mason (Serbia) ... | | 5 | 0 |
| St. Helen's W.S.S. and Friends, per Miss T. E. Horsburgh, Hon. Treas., to name a "St. Helen's, Lancashire" Bed in Serbia ... ... ... ... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Isabella W. Duncan ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Dr. and Mrs. Scott (France & Serbia) ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| The Misses Donaldson (France & Serbia) ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Arthur Broadhurst (2nd donation) ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Kickmott, per Miss L. Jones, Ass. Sec. Maidstone W.S.S. ... ... ... ... | | 1 | 0 |
| Mrs. Kerse (Serbia) ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Miss Mcdouall, per Miss Mosely, Hon. Sec. Kentish Federation (Serbia) ... ... | | 10 | 6 |
| Kirkcaldy Serbian Relief Fund, per J. Sutherland, Esq., Hon. Treas. Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd. (Serbia) ... ... ... ... | 65 | 8 | 6 |
| Girls of the High School, Blackburn, per Miss Margaret Gardner (Money for Washing Bill—Royaumont) | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Birkenhead & District W.S.S., per Miss Mary E. Dalby, Hon. Treas., Birkenhead—5th Instalment for "Birkenhead" Bed, Royaumont:—Birkenhead Conservative & Unionist Franchise Association (£1 1s.), Mrs. England (£1), Mrs. F. Proctor (2s. 6d.), Miss Proctor, Miss Lloyd, Miss Dally, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. East, Mrs. Bragger, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Christie (£1 17s. 6d.) ... ... ... | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| "Anon" (France & Serbia) ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Miss Jessie Mitchell (Royaumont) ... ... ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Messrs. Halley's Industrial Motors, Ltd., per J. G. Pearson, Esq. (Weekly contribution) ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss A. C. Higginbotham ... | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss A. M. Aiken (France & Serbia) ... ... ... ... | | 4 | 0 |
| Mrs. Knowles ... ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Wm. Girdwood ... ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Dun Parish War Society, per Miss E. J. Duthie, Sec. (Serbia) ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| St. Paul's Parish Church, Spennymore, per G. W. Henderson, Esq. (Serbia) ... | | 11 | 0 |
| "A Friend" (France & Serbia) | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss E. Lauder ... ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. Grey—Proceeds of a Clock Golf Competition in her Garden on Friday, June 11th, 1915 (France & Serbia) | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Miss P. J. Wintrup ... ... | | 2 | 0 |
| Queen Mary Grammar School, Walsall, per Mrs. Marshall, towards "Madge Neill Fraser Memorial" (Further donation—3rd instalment) ... | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Collected by Miss Lee, Edinburgh, per Mrs. Gunn, for "Faith and Charity" Bed | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Stewartry of Kirkcudbright Farmers' Club, per Patrick Gifford, Esq., Serbian Flag Day subscription (being half of sum received) (Serbia) | 184 | 14 | 0 |
| The Causeways United Mission Children's Church & Sabbath School, per Miss Mary A. Matheson, Treas., (Serbia) | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| John McConnachie, Esq. (France & Serbia) ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| "Anon" ... ... ... ... | | 3 | 0 |
| Mrs. T. B. Marshall (France & Serbia) ... ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Bell (France & Serbia) | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| "Anon" (France & Serbia) ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Miss Laing ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| "Anon" ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Barbara D. MacDonald (Serbia) ... ... ... ... | | 10 | 6 |
| "Anon" ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Monsieur G. Gianetti ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Alex. Cupples, Esq. (France & Serbia) ... ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Members of the Renwick Drill Class, per Miss Jean Stewart, Treas. (France and Serbia) ... ... ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Collected by Women Graduates of Glasgow University—remainder of sum—per Dr. Jean M. Davidson ... ... | 2 | 11 | 2 |
| Miss Winona Osborne (Serbia) | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Tweedie (France and Serbia) ... ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| J. L. Carstairs, Esq., Argentina, per Miss R. Carstairs (Serbia) ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| "In Memoriam" ... ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Rev. J. Thompson (France & Serbia) ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Hawick W.S.S., per Miss F. E. Williamson, Sec.:—Further donation (£75 2s. 6d.). (Previously acknowledged £50) Serbia. Total received:—Mrs. G. Heron Wilson (£25), Mrs. Westwater (£10), Lyle & Scott's Employees (£7 10s.), Mr. Browns' Kinderspeil (£6), Mr. & Mrs. T. Henderson (£5 5s.), Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Laidlaw (£5), Sir Robert Laidlaw (£5), A. P. Innes's Employees (£5), Mr. & Mrs. R. Purdom (£3 3s.), R. Pringle & Sons' Employees (£2 5s. 7d.), Per Mr. Hunter, Bell Competition (£2 2s.), Peter Scott & Co.'s Employees, (£1 14s. 6d.), Wilson & Glenny's Employees (£1 8s.), Miss Hawthorn, Miss Wither, James Veitch, Hawick Co-operative Society (£1 1s. each), Dr. & Mrs. Rudge-Wilson, Mrs. D. Pringle, Mrs. Rutherford, Mrs. Conn, Miss Robson £1 each (£5), W. Laurie, Mrs. A. Rule, Mrs. A. W. Kerr, Mrs. Ainslie 10s. 6d. each (£2 2s.), Mrs. Scott (18s.), Mrs. A. Laing, Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Scott Noble, Sir John Jardine, Geo. Hood, W. I. Ainslie, Miss Gowanlock, Mrs. E. Turnbull, L. Monk, Mrs. T. Lindsay Watson, Mr. Mactaggart, W. A. Mactaggart A. P. Hindle and W. Turnbull, each 10s. (£7 10s.), Mrs. White (7s. 6d.), Miss Brunton, Thos. Brydon, Miss Chartres, Miss Blaikie, Miss Dewar, Miss Deans, Mrs. Domingo, Mrs. Dalgleish, Geo. Davidson, Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Elliot, T. Ballantyne, Miss Gibson, Mrs. Forsyth, Mrs. G. Wilson, Miss Wilson, Miss E. Hogg, Mr. T. Hunter, Miss Temple, Mrs. Paisley, J. S. Turner, W. Fiddes Wilson, J. J. Richardson, M.T.C., Mrs. Wotherspoon, Mrs. J. Scoon, Miss A. Scoon, W.E.W., R. Wilson, H. S. R. Innes, R. Macnee, Mrs. Scoon, Mrs. A. K. Innes, Mrs. Macdonald, Mrs. Goodfellow, Miss Kennedy, Mrs. Stothart, each 5s. (£9 5s.), Sale of Goods (12s.), A few Hawick Girls (12s.), Warehouse Girls, Wilson & Sons (£8 10s.), Sums under 5s. (£16 1s. 6d.). Total £126 8s. 11d.—Total less expenses £125 2s. 6d. ... ... ... | 75 | 2 | 6 |
| Miss Helen M. Lindsay, per Miss Edith M. McIlroy ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Miss Edith M. McIlroy, For Motor Kitchen Fund (Further contribution) ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| John Davie, Esq. France & Serbia) ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss C. E. Hossack ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| The Ladies of St. James's Presbyterian Church, Huddersfield, per Dr. J. C. Miller (Kragujevatz) ... ... | 13 | 10 | 6 |
| Mrs. A. G. Browne (Serbia) ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| "Young Engineer," per Mrs. Robertson ... ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Total to date ... | £37,605 | 5 | 5 |

## SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Exeter W.S.S., per Mrs. Frank Fletcher, Hon. Sec.:—Miss Weller (£5), A Friend (£5), Mrs Walter Ping (£2), Mrs. Fletcher (£1 1s.), H. E. Duke, Esq., M.P., (£1 1s.), F. Templar Depree, Esq. (£1 1s.), Lady Hepburn and Miss O. Hepburn (£1), Joshua Dane, Esq. (10s. 6d.), P. P. Holmes, Esq. (10s. 6d.), Mrs. Annesley (10s.), Miss Lucraft (5s.), Mrs. Bankant (3s.), Miss E. Saunders (2s. 6d.), Savings Box, Rachel, Molly, and Joan (1s. 6d.), Mrs. de Schmitt (2s.), Walter King, Esq. (10s.), Mrs. Hossburgh (£1 1s.), Collected by Miss Landon (£1 5s.), by Miss Hepburn (£1 18s.), by Miss Welber (5s.), Mrs. Warren and Mrs. Roberts—Proceeds of Whist Drive (£1), "Anon." (2s.), Collection at Meeting (£10 10s.), Tickets for Meeting (£1 12s.), Collecting Boxes (Street collection) (£17 16s. 9d.). Total £53 16s. 3d., less £3 16s. 3d., for Expenses, leaving a total of ... ... ... ... | 50 | 0 | 0 |

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## Real Foot Comfort

—perfect ease and restfulness such as no other footwear can provide, is secured by wearing "Benduble" House Shoes. For home wear, during work or leisure, or wherever long-standing is necessary, no other shoes at any price are at once so comfortable, smart, and neat—they combine the ease of a soft felt slipper with the elegance of an evening shoe. "Benduble" is the famous shoe that nurses wear for their arduous duties in the ward.

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# Notes from Headquarters.

**The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.**

*President:* MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.

*Hon. Secretaries:*
MISS EVELYN ATKINSON.
MISS EDITH PALLISER (Literature).
MRS. OLIVER STRACHEY (Parliamentary).

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*Secretary:*
MISS GERALDINE COOKE.

*Offices:* Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, London. Telephone Number—1860 Victoria.

## Miss Geraldine Cooke.

At the Birmingham Council meeting, delegates heard with great regret that Miss Geraldine Cooke, who had been reappointed Secretary of the National Union when Miss Crookenden resigned that position, was suffering from diphtheria. Fortunately, Miss Cooke is going on well, and Miss Annie Cooke is acting as Secretary for the present.

## Lost at the Council.

An Onoto Fountain Pen. Will the finder kindly return it to the National Union office, 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.?

## Press Report.

*The Manchester Guardian* gave an excellent account of the proceedings of the Council meeting at Birmingham. Miss Marie Corelli, who once wrote "The Sorrows of Satan," contributed an article on "Woman's Part in the Sorrow" to *The Daily Graphic*. The Press Secretary of the N.U.W.S.S. wrote on the same subject.

*The Daily Sketch* published photographs of the N.U.W.S.S. Hospital at Royaumont, accompanied by an article describing the work done.

## Contributions to the General Fund.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Already acknowledged since November 1st, 1914 ... | 1,400 | 0 | 10 |
| Received from June 12th to June 19th, 1915:— | | | |
| SUBSCRIPTIONS. | | | |
| Miss Anne Rance ... ... ... | | 2 | 6 |
| Miss Mabel Kent ... ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Mr. John H. Medlyn ... ... | | 2 | 6 |
| AFFILIATION FEES. | | | |
| Instow W.S.S. (1914 and 1915) | | 10 | 0 |
| Stroud W.S.S. ... ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Seaham Harbour W.S.S. ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Annfield Plain W.S.S. ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Aberystwith W.S.S. ... ... | | 17 | 6 |
| Margate W.S.S. ... ... ... | | 1 | 11 | 6 |
| | £1,404 | 14 | 10 |

## Active Service Fund.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Already acknowledged ... | 6,198 | 8 | 1 |
| Gloucestershire School of Domestic Science, Staff and Pupils (Belgian Relief, 19th donation) ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss E. M. Duncan ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Miss I. M. Evans (10th monthly) | | 2 | 6 |
| Miss C. M. Forster (11th monthly donation) ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Miss Mabel Kent ... ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Received for the Scottish Women's Hospital ... ... | | 11 | 3 | 4 |
| | £6,211 | 18 | 11 |

## LOST LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE N.U.

In view of the fact that several letters containing Cheques and Postal Orders have lately failed to reach us, we shall be glad if any contributors who have not received an acknowledgment will communicate at once with the Hon. Treasurer, at 14, Great Smith Street, S.W. In order to ensure safe delivery all letters containing money should be registered, and all cheques and postal orders should be crossed.

## COMMON CAUSE SELLING.

Will any reader living near Kensington undertake to sell, at least one day a week for an hour or two, outside High Street, Kensington, Station? Miss Lake—one of the oldest supporters—who has for so long sold at this pitch, is now unable to continue. We should be most grateful to anyone who will undertake this work. Copies of the paper can be obtained every week from Miss Bryan, 7, Stratford Road, Kensington.

**If you cannot sell "The Common Cause" yourself please send us some money so that we may employ out of work women to sell the paper. Donations should be sent to the Manager, "The Common Cause," 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.**

A list of important London pitches is kept at the Shop, 50, Parliament Street, and at the "C.C." office, and we want volunteers. Please let us know if you can help.

MARBLE ARCH DEPÔT.—Copies can be obtained for Hyde Park sellers on Sunday afternoons from 44, Great Cumberland Place, W.

KENSINGTON DEPÔT.—Miss Bryan, 7, Stratford Road, Kensington. Sellers in this neighbourhood may apply to her house for copies of the paper.

## WOMEN AND CHURCH COUNCILS.

The Bishop of London presided at a well-attended meeting arranged by the Church League for Women's Suffrage, in the Church House, Westminster, on June 10th. The subject of the meeting was the admission of women to Church Councils, and his Lordship, in his opening speech, said that the Representative Church Council had discussed the matter while considering the scheme for the representation of the laity, and had left it in an unsatisfactory condition. These Church assemblies of to-day, which admitted the laity to their consultations, were intended to fill the place of the old vestries, and this being so, it was purely an innovation to restrict the membership to men. The old English Vestry allowed men and women to vote on equal terms; and in his own experience he was familiar with not a few parishes where women were Churchwardens. His Lordship said that the reason why the councils were so reluctant to admit women was not due to unkind motives, but he suggested that those who opposed the movement required enlightenment. There was nothing in the New Testament against it, and he thought that the educated young womanhood now proceeding from the Universities had a valuable contribution to make. He much regretted that the eminent scholar, the Rev. T. A. Lacey, was unable, through illness, to be present, but it was a proof of their good fortune as a League that when he, who they had felt to be indispensable to this meeting was prevented from coming another had been found at the shortest notice to take his place. After reading a letter from Mr. Lacey, his Lordship introduced the next speaker, Mrs. Knight Bruce.

Mrs. Knight Bruce said she would approach the subject from the woman's point of view. When this meeting had been proposed, some people had said it was not a time for personal matters. She contended that our aim in seeking admission to Church Councils was not personal. It would be said that women did not want the privilege, but that made no difference to the fact that it was right for them to have it. She felt that there was a better atmosphere during the war to discuss the matter, as they were all united in their country's service. The course adopted by the Church in the matter would be looked upon as the Church's decision in the Suffrage controversy. The standpoint was quite clear—a woman was either a primary and independent responsible human being, equal with man as regarding her humanity, or she was merely secondary, and her existence was in relationship with others, not as an independent being. They were imbued more than they knew with the spirit which produced the awful saying of Milton, "He for God only, she for God in Him." Whatever decision the Church made we should feel no dismay, for sooner or later the Church, which is Christ's body, would be faithful to His teaching. Ours was a revolution which was not rebellion, but a faithful carrying out of Christ's teaching. Women had special work to do and special gifts to bring. There was a change in womanhood all over the world, of which the authorities of the Church knew nothing about at first hand. While the Church hesitated, women were beginning to slip away. It had been said that the Church was always occupied with the previous question. Women with their gifts of intuition, sympathy, and counsel were perhaps more interested in the care for human life, than canon law and ecclesiastical property. It was necessary to impress on the councils that the opportunities of life must be taken during the life of the opportunity. The speaker ended her eloquent speech by giving her private judgment as to the limitations of women's position in the Church.

Canon Masterman, who kindly took the place of the Rev. T. A. Lacey, said he had not had time for much preparation of his speech. He endorsed the remarks of the previous speaker, and said that the clergy, who had been looking upon women as the ninety and nine safe in the fold while they went off after the erring men, were finding that they were also straying. Addressing himself to men, he urged them not to delay in granting their fellow-churchwomen equal opportunities of service. They should not wait until they had been forced to do so by importunity, but should make it possible at once, because it was right.

Mrs. Henderson gave an account of the work of the Church League since the War, referring specially to the monthly services of Intercession and the continuous intercession scheme of the League. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and speakers was proposed by the Rev. F. M. Green, and the meeting closed with the Benediction, pronounced by the Bishop of Lincoln.

## What Some of Our Societies are Doing.

### Meetings at Exeter.

SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

A meeting was recently held in Exeter in support of the above. The Mayor was in the chair. The speakers were Miss Katherine Burke (in the absence of Dr. Elsie Inglis, summoned to Serbia), and Dr. Mabel Ramsay The former gave a very interesting account of the organisation of the Scottish Women's Hospitals, while Dr. Ramsay brought home vividly to her hearers the horrors of war by her narration of her personal experiences when in a Hospital during the bombardment of Antwerp. The sum of over £53 was realised as a result of the meeting.

WOMEN'S WAR SERVICE.

A meeting in aid of the above was also recently held in Exeter. It was very well-attended. Miss Montgomery was in the chair and Miss Deane (Sen. Organiser of the Board of Trade) was the chief speaker. Special emphasis was laid on the point that, not women ordinarily engaged in some employment, were asked to register, but women ordinarily not so engaged, but capable of taking up some employment. These were asked to register for the express purpose of enabling a man to enlist who would otherwise be unable to do so.

### Chiswick and Bedford Park.

By the kind invitation of Mrs. Macgregor, Stamford Brook House, Bedford Park, a very successful garden meeting was held on Thursday, the 10th, for the Scottish Women's Hospital (N.U.W.S.S.). Miss Hunter spoke on "The work in Serbia and France." Chair, Mrs. Oliver Strachey. A collection of £8 6s. was made, which has been sent on to the Hon. Treasurers. Mrs. Dale, in proposing a vote of thanks to the speakers, mentioned that a working party had been formed by Mrs. Carruthers, which meets at the houses of the members, and have procured funds, and made 22 helpless shirts, 7 suits of pyjamas, 7 aprons, 20 bandages, 7 bed socks. Miss Topping gave 6 pyjama suits. In addition to which the Chiswick War Relief Fund has, through the President of the Ladies' Committee, presented us with 6 shirts, 12 helpless jackets, to be included in the gift to the hospitals.

## Forthcoming Meetings.

*JUNE 25.*

**Birmingham**—Queen's College, Paradise Street—Miss Dora Mason, M.A., on "Internationalism"—Admission free 5.30

**Bristol**—40, Park Street—Women's War Service Meeting 3.0

**Edinburgh**—40, Shandwick Place—Dramatic Entertainment in aid of Relief Work—Tickets, 1s. 6d.—Tea (at 3.30 p.m.) 6d. 4.0

**South Kensington**—Belgian Hostel, 1, Argyll Road—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals—Every Tuesday and Friday 3—5.30

**Sutton**—Highfield, Overton Road—Hostess, Mrs. Steevens—Miss Kathleen Burke on the "N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals" 3.30

*JUNE 28.*

**Bristol**—40, Park Street—Working Party 3.0

**South Kensington**—46, Courtfield Gardens—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals—Every Monday and Thursday 2.30—5.0

*JUNE 29.*

**Paddington**—6, Hatherley Grove, Westbourne Grove (by kind permission of Messrs. William Owen, Ltd.)—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals 2.30—5.30

*JUNE 30.*

**Birmingham**—Queen's College, Paradise Street—Annual meeting of Central Counties Federation—Mrs. Fawcett on "The Position and Future of the National Union"—Chair, Mrs. Kempthorne 4.0

**Bristol**—Cote Bank, Westbury-on-Trym—Garden Sale 2—9

**South Kensington**—Kensington Town Hall—Mr. C. Roden Buxton on "The Balkans and the Future of Europe"—Chair, Lady Procter 3.30

*JULY 1.*

**Letchworth**—Howard Hall—Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe on "National and International Ideals" 8.0

*JULY 2.*

**Birmingham**—Queen's College, Paradise Street—Mr. Langdon Davies, M.A., on "A Constructive Policy"—Admission free 5.30

**Leamington**—35, Warwick Street—Miss F. Clare on "Household Economies"—Chair, Mrs. Arbuthnot 3.0

**Westminster**—35, Lowndes Square, S.W. (by kind permission of Lady Mond)—Drawing-room Matinee in aid of the Women's Service Fund 3.30


**DELICIOUS FRENCH COFFEE.**

**RED WHITE & BLUE**

For Breakfast & after Dinner.

In making, use LESS QUANTITY, it being so much stronger than ORDINARY COFFEE.

Now Ready. Volume VI. of THE **COMMON CAUSE**

Indispensable as a work of reference to every Suffrage and Anti-Suffrage speaker and writer. BOUND IN N.U. COLOURS.

Price 8s. 6d. Postage 8d. volume. Loose Covers and Index, Price 2s. 4d. and postage. Apply, The Manager, "C.C." 14, Gt. Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.

**MISS L. B. EVETTS, R.H.S.,**

(Trained Swanley Horticultural College, and Elmcrop Nurseries—Westergate. Many years' practical experience.)

Care of Gardens undertaken by day or half-day. Gardens Designed and Laid Out. ADVISORY WORK.

SPECIALITY made of Pruning: the laying out of Herbaceous Borders, Rock & Wall Gardens, etc.

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## PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

*Ten words, 9d per insertion; every additional ten words, 6d. per insertion. All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Ltd., 14, Great Smith-st., Westminster, and must be received not later than first post Wednesday.*

### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AT THE SUFFRAGE CLUB, 3, York Street, St. James's. Meeting, Friday, July 2nd, 3.30 p.m. Speaker, Mrs. M. Cunningham. Subject: "The Women of Poland."

### FOR OUR SOLDIERS.

HOME-MADE sweets for Tommies, 1s. 9d. and 2s. lb. Samples 3d.—Miss Knowles, St. George's-pl., Barnsley, Yorks.

**PUGGAREES & HOSPITAL BAGS.**—Orders taken: Large "Sunproof" Puggarees, double khaki drill, interlined red, 1s. 4d. Hospital Bags (Lady Jellicoe's request) 12 by 10, 2s. 10d. dozen; with labels, 3s. 6d. dozen.—Women's Employment Committee, Council Offices, Woking.

### HOSPITALITY.

HOSPITALITY offered in County Town for fortnight in July to Games Mistress in return for Instruction and Practice in Tennis, evenings and Saturdays.—Box 5,107, COMMON CAUSE Office.

### POSITIONS VACANT.

WANTED, Parlourmaid, in comfortable country house; good salary, moderate work; gentlewoman preferred.—Box 5,139, COMMON CAUSE Office.

WANTED, Lady for plain needlework, hand and machine. Must be experienced. Home work.—Box 5,126, COMMON CAUSE Office.

### POSITION WANTED.

LADY SECRETARY requires post. Knowledge of typewriting (Oliver machine). No shorthand but willing to learn. Previous experience in connection with Suffrage work—Apply Child, Hardwicke House, Sudbury, Suffolk

*(These advertisements are continued on page 168.)*

*(These advertisements continued from page 167.)*

## BOOKS.

**THE BETTERMENT BOOK ROOM,**
**40b, ROSSLYN HILL, HAMPSTEAD, N.W.**
BRITISH & FOREIGN BOOKS ON ALL SUBJECTS
*obtained to order.*
**ALL N.U.W.S.S. PUBLICATIONS.**

WANTED to buy Books, especially modern Theology, Advance Text Books. Children's Encyclopedias. Harmsworth Popular Science.—Flintoff's, Borough Road, Sunderland.

## MOTORING, Etc.

**Motor Mechanism & Driving, Advanced Courses**
**Expert advice on Automobile, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering matters.**
**MISS C. GRIFF,** *Consulting Engineer,*
**48, DOVER STREET, PICCADILLY.**

## GARDENING, Etc.

GARDENING FOR HEALTH in a Sussex Village.—Ladies received; charming country residence; elevated position; efficient instruction; month or term; individual consideration.—Peake, Parsonage Place, Udimore, near Rye, Sussex.

SPEND PROFITABLE HOLIDAY on Poultry Farm, pretty Country, good roads. Natural and incubator hatching; chicks, ducklings, gardening. Fee, workers 18s. 6d.—Sallysmead, Lingfield, Surrey.

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MRS. AYRES PURDIE, A.L.A.A., recovers overpaid Income Tax, buys or sells Stocks and Shares, effects all kinds of Insurances and Annuities, Mortgages, Loans, or Reversions, or any business of a legal or financial nature.—Hampden House, 3, Kingsway. 'Phone: Central 6049.

MRS. WOOD-SMITH, M.P.S. Chemist, Coaches Women Students for the Apothecaries Hall Dispensers Examination.—Apply 9, Blenheim-rd., Bedford-pk., W.

TO GIRLS SEEKING A USEFUL AND ATTRACTIVE CALLING.—ANSTEY COLLEGE FOR PHYSICAL TRAINING AND HYGIENE, ERDINGTON, WARWICKSHIRE, offers a full teachers' training in Physical Culture, including Swedish Educational and Medical Gymnastics, Dancing in all its branches, indoor and outdoor games, Swimming, Hygiene, Anatomy, Physiology, &c.
GOOD POSTS OBTAINED AFTER TRAINING.

**WOODVILLE SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE.**

HANDSWORTH, Birmingham, offers careers for women. Students assisted in finding posts. Certificates awarded. Two reduced vacancies for those affected by the War.—Miss Ross, Principal.

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**MR. CHODWICK BROWN, Surgeon Dentist,**
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Gas Administered Daily by Qualified Medical Man.
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DRESSMAKING!—Silk Tassore Costumes made to measure from £2 2s. Other smart dresses same price. All good quality at M. Juson, 165, Shirland-rd., Maida Vale, London, W.

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IRISH LINEN Fabric—"FLAXZELLA"—with new silky finish, makes ideal Skirts and Blouses. Washable, durable, uncrushable. 11½d. to 2s. 4½d. yard. 200 Patterns FREE! Send Postcard to-day!—HUTTON'S, 159, Larne, Ireland.

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**SECOND-HAND CLOTHING wanted to buy for cash; costumes, skirts, boots, underclothes, curtains, lounge suits, trousers, and children's clothing of every description; parcels sent will be valued, and cash sent by return.—Mrs. Russell, 100, Raby-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.**

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FURNISHED APARTMENTS (Board optional).—Large rooms overlooking Park. Bath. Electric light. 1d. Motor-bus, Oxford Circus.—19, Regent's Park-rd., N.W.

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HASTINGS.—Nicely situated on hills and country, not more than 1 mile sea and town; sunny sitting-room and bedroom, suitable for 1 or 2 persons; 21s. weekly, with full board.—Miss Hurst, 10, Clive-avenue, Mount-rd.

IDEAL HOLIDAY TOUR.—350 miles (private five-seater car) £5 5s. inclusive. Cotswolds, Wye Valley, Shakespeare's Country, Forest.—"Cause" Library, Mitcheldean

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WENSLEYDALE.—Board-residence in comfortable house, 2 miles from Aysgarth Falls. Close to Moors.—Low Green House, Thoralby, Aysgarth, S.O.

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CAMBRIDGE.—Two rooms wanted, July, with board or attendance. Must be central. Terms moderate.—Miss Long, Bedford College, London, N.W.

CHILDREN'S HOLIDAYS.—Will anyone lend furnished cottage (inland) to High School Mistresses willing to board and supervise poor city children?—Box 5,140, COMMON CAUSE Office.

HIGH SCHOOL MISTRESS (not young) wishes to spend part of holidays as guest in house of a gentlewoman who could teach her cake and pudding making—or with people of literary tastes. References exchanged. Terms.—Box 5,133, COMMON CAUSE Office.

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A MEMBER of the National Union and Lyceum Club can warmly recommend an inexpensive Club for Ladies. Board-residence, £1 1s. to 30s. weekly.—Secretary, 11, Oakley-st., Chelsea. 'Phone 4551 Kensington

**BROOKLYN PRIVATE HOTEL.—Earl's Court Square (Warwick Road corner), finest centre all parts; 12 minutes' Piccadilly; quiet, separate tables; strictly inclusive terms from 5s. day, 31s. 6d. weekly, B. and B. 4s.; private sitting-rooms, 21s.; electric light throughout; own private garage *free*. Tel: 344 Western.**

**HOSTEL FOR LADY WORKERS, students, and others; central and convenient for all parts; terms moderate.—Miss Sullivan, 59, Albany-st., Regent's-pk. (Portland-rd. Station, W.)**

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